

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board**  
**San Diego Region**  
**David Gibson, Executive Officer**



**Executive Officer’s Report**  
**May 11, 2016**

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**The May report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions; Agenda Items Requested by Board Members; and the attachments noted above are included at the end of this report.**

## **Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities**

### **1. Personnel Report**

*Staff Contact: Lori Costa*

The Organizational Chart of the San Diego Water Board can be viewed at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about\\_us/org\\_charts/orgchart.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/org_charts/orgchart.pdf)

#### New Hire

Paul Nguyen began working as a Scientific Aid in the Restoration and Protection Planning Unit on April 25, 2016. This position is funded by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) through a Prop 84 grant and will provide additional administrative and technical support for the development of the Santa Margarita River Estuary TMDL. Paul has a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Sciences from UC San Diego.

#### Departure

Giang Nguyen, a Seasonal Clerk in the Mission Support Services Unit, left State service on March 28, 2016.

#### Recruitment

Interviews have been held for the Scientific Aid vacancy in the Central Cleanup Unit.

### **2. Public Meeting Regarding Board Channel Sediments at Former Naval Training Center, San Diego**

*Staff Contact: Chehreh Komeylyan*

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting concerning cleanup of the former Naval Training Center San Diego Boat Channel sediments was held at the Liberty Station Conference Center on March 3, 2016. The purpose of the meeting was to present the results of the Draft Final Feasibility Study Report (Draft Final FS) to the RAB and get its input on the environmental cleanup of sediment in the Boat Channel. The Draft Final FS identifies areas of ecological concern to be cleaned up, alternative sediment cleanup levels, and an evaluation of potential remedial alternatives for the Boat Channel sediments. The meeting was attended by staff members Sherrie Komeylyan and Kelly Dorsey of the Northern Cleanup Unit.

The former Naval Training Center (NTC) is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of downtown San Diego and occupies approximately 540 acres near the northernmost point of San Diego Bay (Attachment 1, Location Map). Thirty-three storm drains discharge into the Boat Channel from drainage areas that include the former NTC, the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego International Airport, and properties within the San Diego Unified Port District and the City of San Diego. Due to possible impacts by discharges from the storm drain outfalls along the channel, sediments within the Boat Channel were identified in the Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Plan and subsequently designated as Navy Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Site 12.

In keeping with the goal of full public involvement in installation restoration decision and activities, the Department of Navy (DON) created a RAB for this cleanup. The RAB is a forum for discussion and exchange of information about an installation's environmental restoration

program under the Installation Restoration/Base Realignment and Closure program. The RAB is composed of representatives of the community, the installation, and regulatory agencies, and is a body of individuals providing individual advice, and does not make decisions. RAB members include representatives from the DON installation, the local community, federal and State environmental regulatory agencies, and local government.

In March of 2004, the members of the RAB decided not to hold another meeting until a Feasibility Study for the Boat Channel was available for RAB member review. Since the issuance of the Draft Final FS, the DON reinstated the RAB and solicited interest from previous RAB members and other interested members of the community. Members of the RAB were given an electronic copy of the Draft Final FS for review.

At the RAB meeting, DON representatives explained that sediment samples were collected at 26 Boat Channel stations and five project reference stations, and were analyzed for chemistry, toxicity, and benthic community composition. Human health, wildlife ecological, and benthic invertebrates risk assessments showed that there is no unacceptable risk to human health and birds and mammals (wildlife ecological). However, potential risk to benthic invertebrates existed and required further evaluation. A benthic triad risk analysis concluded that of the 26 stations evaluated, two stations were categorized as likely impacted, and six stations were categorized as possibly impacted due to chemical exposure (Attachment 2, NTC Boat Channel Areas of Ecological Concern Map).

The northern portion of the Boat Channel is characterized by elevated sediment chemical concentrations and sediment toxicity that indicate a potential risk and likely impacts to the benthic community. The southern portion of the Boat Channel is characterized by elevated subsurface sediment total dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) concentrations. The total volume of affected sediment in the area of ecological concern is estimated to be 23,200 cubic yards.

Future plans for the RAB include discussion of any comments from the RAB on the report and the preferred remedial alternative for the Boat Channel Sediments. Another meeting to discuss the site and upcoming activities is anticipated to be scheduled for the summer of 2016, after the members have had an opportunity to fully review the Draft Final FS.

Upon finalization of the Draft Final FS, a Proposed Plan and Record of Decision document for the NTC Boat Channel sediment cleanup will be prepared by the DON documenting the remedial footprint, cleanup levels, and the preferred remedial alternative to address the impacted sediments. Concurrent to the preparation of these documents by the DON, the San Diego Water Board will be preparing a California Environmental Quality Act compliance document for the proposed cleanup of the Boat Channel sediments. The DON anticipates implementing the sediment cleanup in the fall of 2017.

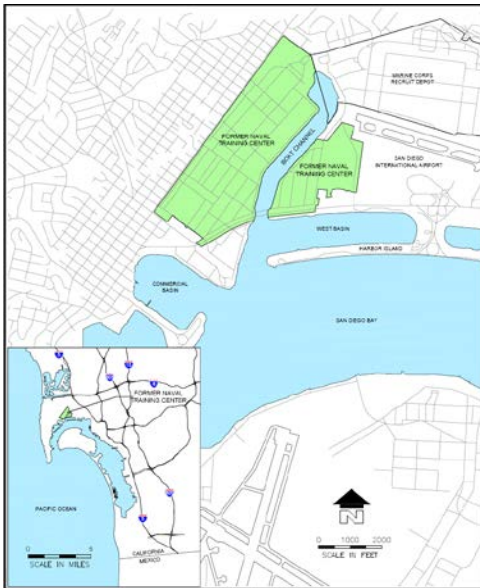


Figure 1: Former NTC Boat Channel Location Map

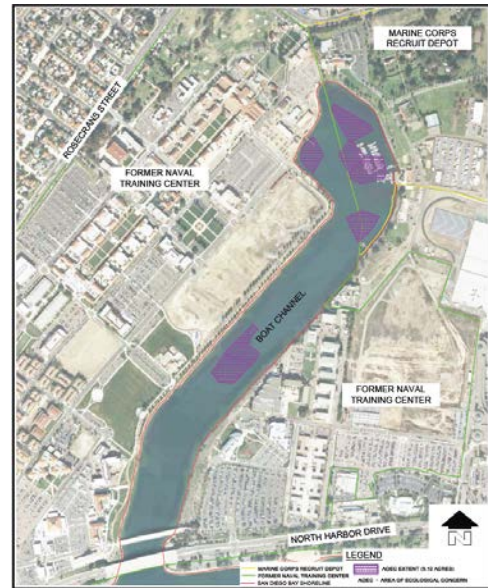


Figure 2: NTC Boat Channel Areas of Ecological Concern Map

### 3. Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Project Advisory Panel Meeting – Moving Forward!

*Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu*

The purpose of the March 10, 2016 meeting was to update the Independent Advisory Panel (Panel)<sup>1</sup>, State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) staff, and San Diego Water Board staff on Padre Dam Municipal Water District's (Padre Dam) Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Project<sup>2</sup> (project). The Advisory panel meeting was attended by Fisayo Osibodu, Alex Cali, John Odermatt, and Brandi Outwin-Beals of the San Diego Water Board.

Padre Dam has been operating its Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Facility (Facility) for testing and demonstration purposes for about a year. The Facility produces 100,000 gallons per day of highly treated recycled water. The treatment processes consists of free chlorine disinfection, membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet disinfection/advanced oxidation. Similar treatment processes will be used at the full scale Advanced Water Purification Facility and by the City of San Diego's Pure Water Project. Padre Dam is investigating the feasibility of using highly treated recycled water for replenishing groundwater and for augmenting water supplies at Lake Jennings.

<sup>1</sup> The Panel is administered by the National Water Research Institute and provides expert peer review of the technical, scientific, regulatory, and policy aspects of the project. Panel members consist of experts in fields such as water and wastewater treatment, toxicology, drinking water standards, epidemiology, and microbiology.

<sup>2</sup> Additional information on Padre Dam's Advanced Water Demonstration Project is available at : <http://www.padredam.org/204/Advanced-Water-Purification>

Padre Dam's engineering consultant (Trussell Technologies Inc.) emphasized several key points during the meeting. Specifically:

- Concentrations of almost all constituents of emerging concern (CECs) analyzed were reduced to non-detect levels by the reverse osmosis and ultraviolet disinfection/advanced oxidation processes.
- Tests conducted demonstrated that the free chlorine disinfection process provided effective virus inactivation in wastewater under varying conditions.
- Providing a retention time of 2 months in the groundwater aquifer is approximately sixty times greater than the time needed to respond to a pathogen breakthrough event at the Facility. Padre Dam is requesting that DDW reduce the minimum required retention time in the groundwater aquifer from 6 months to 2 months.

In addition, the Draft Report for the Project concludes that the highly treated recycled water produced from the Demonstration Facility exceeds the minimum pathogen removal requirements specified in DDW's Regulations for *Groundwater Replenishment Using Recycled Water* prior to proposed recharge and retention in the groundwater aquifer.

The San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision recognizes the need to create a sustainable local water supply that will help reduce the San Diego Region's reliance on imported water supplies. The State Recycled Water Policy establishes goals to increase the use of recycled water over 2002 levels by at least one million acre-feet by 2020, and by at least two million acre-feet by 2030. Padre Dam's potable reuse plans are consistent with the Practical Vision for a sustainable local water supply and statewide goals for increasing recycled water use.

## **Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues**

### **1. Recycled Water Annual Summary Report 2015 (*Attachment B-1*)**

*Staff Contact: Alex Cali*

The San Diego Water Board annually surveys recycled water facilities to collect information on production, reuse, and the quality of recycled water in the San Diego Region. That information is analyzed and summarized in the *Recycled Water Annual Summary Report (Report)*.

Unfortunately, recycled water use meets only a small fraction of the total water demand in the San Diego Region (Region). The San Diego Water Authority reported that only 5 percent of its 2015 water demand was met with recycled water.

The report for 2015 is Attachment B-1 to this Executive Officer's Report. Based on the information reported, over 55,000 acre-feet of recycled water was beneficially reused in the Region. The amount of recycled water produced in 2015 was over 96,000 acre-feet. This equates to about 57 percent of the recycled water produced. The total permitted production of recycled water for the facilities that reported is over 178,000 acre-feet per year. The annual total volume of recycled water reused in the Region decreased for the first time since 2009.

Comparing data from 2014 and 2015, the total number of recycled water use sites inspections conducted by recycled water agencies decreased by 265, with the percent of inspected sites with violations increasing from 3 to 5 percent. Typical violations included broken sprinkler heads, broken pipes, over-spray of application areas, ponding, unapproved modifications, and runoff of recycled water at reuse sites. Overall, recycled water quality across the Region met effluent limitations specified in applicable permits. Total dissolved solids, chloride, and sulfate concentrations in recycled water increased in 2015, when compared with 2014 and historical trends. Nitrate concentrations decreased, although total nitrogen<sup>3</sup> concentrations increased in 2015. Since water conservation efforts were dramatic in 2015, an increase in concentrations of conservative constituents is not unexpected.

The decline of recycled water production and reuse in the Region may be affected by many factors; two of which are discussed. The State Water Board's Emergency Drought Regulations that became active April 1, 2015 is the first factor that could have attributed to the decline. Total recycled water production from reporting facilities in the Region declined by approximately 9,530 acre-feet. The overall potable water demand for the San Diego County Water Authority's service area decreased a total of 133,000 acre-feet, from 667,000 acre-feet in 2014 to 534,000 acre-feet in 2015. Another contributing factor to the apparent decline in production of recycled water between 2014 and 2015 is that the reported data is becoming more accurate. The San Diego Water Board staff has continued to assess the way the data is reported by the agencies to eliminate the double counting of recycled water production, disposal, and reuse data.

## 2. Status of Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant

*Staff Contact: Ben Neill*

The [Carlsbad Desalination Project](#), owned and operated by [Poseidon Resources \(Channelside\) LLC](#), began producing potable water on November 9, 2015. The project was formally dedicated at a ceremony held on December 14, 2015, and renamed the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant (CDP). The CDP is the nation's largest seawater desalination plant, providing up to 50 million gallons of drinking water per day to customers within the [San Diego County Water Authority](#) (SDCWA) service area.

The CDP is [located](#) adjacent to the Encina Power Station (owned by [NRG Energy](#)) on the southern shore of the [Agua Hedionda Lagoon](#) in Carlsbad, California. The CDP is co-located with the Encina Power Station and was designed to share intake and outfall systems with the power station. Poseidon Resources relies on those shared systems to comply with the intake and effluent requirements for the CDP contained in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, [Order No. R9-2006-0065](#) (Order). However, due to NRG Energy's decision to cease operation of the Encina Power Station by December 31, 2017,<sup>4</sup> to comply with

<sup>3</sup> Total nitrogen includes other nitrogen compounds (USEPA, 2013): <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/totalnitrogen.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> December 31, 2017 is the compliance date specified in the OTC Policy. By letter dated February 12, 2014 addressed to Mr. Thomas Howard, Executive Director of the State Water Board, NRG Energy stated their intent to retire Encina Power Station by December 31, 2017 or when the Carlsbad Energy Center comes on-line, whichever is sooner.



the statewide [Water Quality Control Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling](#) (OTC Policy), Poseidon Resources must redesign the intake and outfall systems for CDP to operate as a stand-alone facility.

On September 4, 2015, the San Diego Water Board received an amended application from Poseidon Resources for renewal of the Order for CDP. The amended application describes measures proposed to comply with the [Desalination Amendment](#) to the California Ocean Plan<sup>5</sup> which requires new or expanded seawater desalination facilities to use the best available site, design, technology, and mitigation measures feasible to minimize the intake and mortality of all forms of marine life pursuant to California Water Code section 13142.5(b). The application also addresses CDP operations as a stand-alone facility following the closure of the Encina Power Station. The amended application includes a proposal to construct a new intake structure with a fish diversion structure and pumps designed to minimize potential impingement and entrainment of aquatic life. In addition, the CDP has achieved processing efficiencies that could increase potable water production by 5 million gallons per day with an accompanying increase in the volume of the brine discharge. The San Diego Water Board is awaiting additional details from Poseidon Resources regarding the proposed increase in potable water production, the dilution of the brine in the receiving waters, alternative discharge scenarios, and the location and potential impacts of a fish return system.

On April 13, 2016, SDCWA, as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act, released for public review and comment a [Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report](#) (Draft SEIR) to address the potential increase in potable water production and the new intake system. Public comments on the Draft SEIR are due no later than May 28, 2016 to SDCWA. A public hearing will be held by SDCWA to consider public comments on May 26, 2016, with certification of a Final SEIR proposed in late June 2016. The San Diego Water Board is proceeding with development of the Water Code section 13142.5(b) determination pending certification of the Final SEIR by SDCWA.

The San Diego Water Board is reviewing the amended application and the Draft SEIR in developing a Tentative Order for renewal of the NPDES Permit for CDP, including the required Water Code section 13142.5(b) determination for stand-alone operations. In doing so, the San Diego Water Board is working closely with Poseidon Resources, the State Water Board, the California Coastal Commission, and other stakeholders to coordinate the development of the Tentative Order. The Tentative Order is anticipated to be considered for adoption by the San Diego Water Board during Fiscal Year 2016-17. Following is a brief listing of issues that need to be resolved before San Diego Water Board can complete development of the Tentative Order:

- Poseidon Resources must submit additional information to support the need for the proposed increase in potable water production as provided by the Desalination Amendment;
- Poseidon Resources recently submitted additional technical information regarding the dilution of the effluent in the receiving water and the extent of the mixing zone. The San

<sup>5</sup> More information regarding the desalination amendment to the California Ocean Plan can be found in the [June 24, 2015 Executive Officer's Report](#).

Diego Water Board is reviewing the adequacy of the information submitted for completeness and conformance with Desalination Amendment requirements;

- Poseidon Resources must submit additional information regarding the feasibility of alternative intake and effluent scenarios, including the possibility of comingling a portion of the effluent with wastewater via the Encina Ocean Outfall pursuant to requirements of the Desalination Amendment;
- Poseidon Resources must amend the permit application to include additional information regarding the location and potential impacts of the proposed fish return system; *and*
- The environmental review process currently underway on the Draft SEIR must be completed with certification of the Final SEIR by SDCWA to support completion of the Water Code section 13142.5(b) determination. This determination will include an assessment of the need for additional mitigation requirements to offset the impacts of the CDP discharge as a stand-alone facility in conformance with requirements of the Desalination Amendment.

### **3. Basin Plan Triennial Review 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Progress Reports**

*Staff Contacts: Chad Loflen, Melissa Valdovinos, Michelle Mata*

#### **Introduction**

Periodic review of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) is required by state and federal law. California Water Code section 13240 states that Basin Plans "...shall be periodically reviewed and may be revised." Federal Clean Water Act section 303(c)(1) states that the Water Boards "...shall from time to time (but at least once each three year period...) hold public hearings for the purpose of reviewing applicable water quality standards and, as appropriate, modifying and adopting standards." Because federal law requires that water quality standards be reviewed every three years, the periodic review of the Basin Plan is commonly referred to as the "triennial review."

The San Diego Water Board concluded its most recent Basin Plan Triennial Review in May 2015. The purpose of the review was to identify needed updates and revisions to water quality standards and other elements of the Basin Plan. The product of the review is a priority list of suggested projects, which may result in Basin Plan revisions, and that serve as the basis of a three-year work plan. The priority list was endorsed via [Resolution No. R9-2015-0043](#).

The Tier 1 priority Basin Plan review projects include:

1. Biological Objectives for Water Bodies in the San Diego Region
2. Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio (WER)
3. Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and Methods for Quantifying Exceedances

Included below are progress reports for the Tier 1 projects. More information on the Basin Plan review process and results is available at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/basin\\_plan/tri\\_review.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/tri_review.shtml)



## ISSUE 1: BIOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES FOR WATER BODIES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

### I. ISSUE 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Biological Objectives for Water Bodies in the San Diego Region</b>	<i>Report Date</i>		May 1, 2016
	<i>Report Period</i>		February 2016-April 2016
	<i>Overall Status</i>		Project is on track
<b>Project Coordinator</b>	Chad Loflen	<b>Project Contacts</b>	<a href="#">Chad Loflen</a> and <a href="#">Betty Fetscher</a>
<b>Supervisor</b>	Jeremy Haas, Healthy Waters Branch		
<b>Project Description</b>	The purpose of this project is to develop biological water quality objectives for the attainment of beneficial uses of inland surface waters.		
<b>Project Objective(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To promote biological integrity of all surface waters.</li> <li>2. To preserve high quality streams, including non-perennial streams.</li> <li>3. To use biological integrity to assess the condition of surface waters where the science is already developed and to add types of waters as science is developed.</li> <li>4. To better protect and restore altered streams from predictable hydrologic or physical stressors.</li> <li>5. To prevent further biological degradation of streams that have suffered from large scale hydrologic and physical stressors.</li> </ol>		
<b>Triennial Review Commitments</b>	Basin Plan Amendment should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incorporate a narrative biological objective for water bodies in the San Diego Region.</li> <li>2. Establish numerical measures by which to interpret the narrative objective.</li> </ol>		
<b>Key Milestones</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Public informational meeting	Fall 2015	To be combined with CEQA scoping meeting
	Draft Technical Reports complete	July-Sept 2016	Delayed to December 2016
	Public Workshop	Summer 2016	
	Public and Peer Review Submission	Oct-Dec 2016	Delayed to Jan 2017
	Board Hearing	2017	
<b>Project web site</b>	Coming soon. Lyris list to accompany website release.		

**II. ISSUE 1 PROGRESS REPORT**

<b>Reporting Period Events</b>	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conceptual approach for biological objectives accepted by internal oversight team</li> <li>• Continued sampling and analysis of results for non-perennial streams</li> <li>• Addition of California Stream Conditions Index Scores in the working draft of Clean Water Act Integrated Report</li> </ul>
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project leads are in regular communication with State Water Board staff working on a statewide Implementation Plan for Assessing Biological Integrity in Surface Waters</li> <li>• Project leads are in regular communication with State Water Board staff on inclusion of biological data in the Clean Water Act Integrated Report</li> </ul>
Activities planned, but not completed	A public informational meeting was originally planned for Fall 2015. It has been postponed to July 2016 (specific date TBD) to be combined with a CEQA Scoping meeting.
Key issues during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project team has been focused on potential avenues for using the <a href="#">California Stream Condition Index and other biological metrics</a> for objectives in surface waters in the San Diego region.</li> <li>• Project team continues to pursue potential approaches for conducting economic considerations to satisfy Water Code section 13241 and CEQA.</li> </ul>
<b>Looking Forward</b>	
Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to coordinate with State Water Board</li> <li>• Prepare for and begin public participation process</li> <li>• Begin drafting Basin Plan amendments, including technical report and Substitute Environmental Document</li> </ul>
Key issues on the horizon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External resources may be required to complete economic consideration assessment.</li> <li>• Competing demands on staff time for the Clean Water Act Integrated Report continue to threaten to delay the schedule.</li> </ul>

**ISSUE 2: CHOLLAS CREEK METALS SITE SPECIFIC WATER EFFECT RATIO**

**I. ISSUE 2 PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio (WER)</b>	<i>Report Date</i>	May 1, 2016
	<i>Report Period</i>	February 2016-April 2016
	<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is on track
<b>Project Coordinator</b>	Melissa Valdovinos	<b>Project Contact</b> <a href="#">Melissa Valdovinos</a>
<b>Supervisor</b>	Cynthia Gorham, Restoration and Protection Planning Unit	
<b>Project Description</b>	The purpose of this project is to Revise the Basin Plan based upon the results of completed water effects ratios (WERs) for Chollas Creek dissolved copper and dissolved zinc prepared by the City of San Diego.	

<b>Project Objective(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use site-specific data to revise total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for dissolved copper and dissolved zinc in Chollas Creek.</li> <li>2. Protect beneficial uses of Chollas Creek and downstream waters.</li> </ol>		
<b>Triennial Review Commitments</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amend the Basin Plan to establish site-specific and chemical-specific WERs to be incorporated into the water quality objectives for toxic pollutants in Chollas Creek, and to revise the dissolved copper and zinc WERs in the Chollas Creek Metals TMDLs.</li> <li>2. The Basin Plan should also be amended to clarify the application of WERs in the California Toxics Rule (CTR) when developing numeric water quality objectives for toxic pollutants.</li> </ol>		
<b>Key Milestones</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Planned Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	CEQA scoping meeting	August 2015	Held September 24, 2015
	Submit documents for public and peer review	December 2015	Submitted to peer review in February 2016. Documents will be made available for public review in May 2016.
	Board hearing	September 2016	
<b>Project web site</b>	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/basinplan_wer.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/basinplan_wer.shtml</a>		

## II. ISSUE 2 PROGRESS REPORT

<b>Reporting Period Events</b>	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submitted request for peer review. Requested that peer review be complete by May 2016.</li> <li>• Finalized internal review, including legal review, April 2016.</li> </ul>
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Diego Water Board staff worked with City of San Diego consultants to revise sections of the draft Technical Report.</li> </ul>
Activities planned, but not completed	n/a
Key issues during period	None
<b>Looking Forward</b>	
Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make documents available for public review in May 2016.</li> <li>• Review public comments.</li> <li>• Completion of external technical peer review.</li> <li>• Respond to external peer review comments.</li> </ul>
Key issues on the horizon	None

**ISSUE 3: EVALUATION OF CONTACT WATER RECREATION (REC-1) WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS FOR QUANTIFYING EXCEEDANCES**

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**I. ISSUE 3 PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and the Methods for Quantifying Exceedances</b>		<i>Report Date</i>	May 1, 2016
		<i>Report Period</i>	February 2016-April 2016
		<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is on track
<b>Project Coordinator</b>	Michelle Mata	<b>Project Contacts</b>	<a href="#">Michelle Mata</a> and <a href="#">Cynthia Gorham</a>
<b>Supervisor</b>	Cynthia Gorham, Restoration and Protection Planning Unit		
<b>Project Description</b>	The project purpose is to determine whether and to what extent data supports amending the REC-1 objectives, implementation provisions for applicable TMDLs, or the TMDLs themselves. Then, as appropriate, to develop recommendations for carrying out such amendments. Results of the evaluation may include Basin Plan amendments to water quality objectives or the Bacteria TMDLs, and/or other Board actions.		
<b>Project Objective(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect REC-1 beneficial uses;</li> <li>To adopt new and/or updated regulations based upon the latest technical findings and scientific understanding;</li> <li>To facilitate effective use of resources by regulated parties; and</li> <li>To ensure judicious use of San Diego Water Board resources.</li> </ol>		
<b>Triennial Review Commitments</b>	<p>Staff commitments to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue participating on related technical, scientific, and regulatory advisory groups.</li> <li>Conduct a public workshop during fiscal year 2015-16 following community outreach on applicable science, particularly in relation to selection of indicators and compliance with objectives in wet weather.</li> <li>Seek a third-party cost-benefit analysis regarding compliance with regulations of the San Diego Water Board, with a specific focus on the infeasibility of meeting wet-weather TMDL water quality objectives.</li> </ol>		
<b>Key Milestones</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Planned Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	MOU with MS4 Copermittee working group	November 2015	Drafted, likely to be finalized by July 2016.
	Cost-benefit study public scoping meeting	August 2015	Held September 16, 2015
	REC-1 public workshop	Spring 2016	
	Cost-benefit analysis completed	Fall 2016	
	Technical reports completed	November 2016	

	Board hearing for any recommended changes	2017	May require CEQA and peer review processes.
<b>Project web site</b>	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/issue3.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/issue3.shtml</a>		

**II. ISSUE 3 PROGRESS REPORT**

<b>Reporting Period Events</b>	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The County of San Diego, with support from the County of Orange and the City of San Diego, has concluded a public bidding process to select a contractor for the cost-benefit analysis.</li> <li>Staff drafted a memo to the State Water Board with comments and recommendations on the development of statewide Bacteria Objectives.</li> </ul>
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff is actively participating in a TMDL stakeholder working group and continues to participate and track various technical studies that are currently underway that can inform the selection of pathogen indicators and objectives.</li> <li>Staff is working on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the San Diego Water Board and the County of San Diego, County of Orange, and the City of San Diego. The purpose of the MOU is to memorialize commitments between the parties including, but not limited to, using the best available science and information to facilitate potential updates.</li> <li>Ken Schiff, Southern California Coastal Waters Research Program (SCCWRP), provided an informational update to the TMDL stakeholder working group in February 2016 on the Surfer Health (Epidemiology) Study and Beach Water Quality and Fecal Indicator Bacteria Testing Methods by the SCCWRP.</li> </ul>
Activities planned, but not completed	The MOU was not finalized. It is now expected in July 2016.
Key issues during period	none
<b>Looking Forward</b>	
Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MOU between the San Diego Water Board and the County of San Diego, County of Orange, and the City of San Diego should be finalized in July 2016.</li> <li>The cost-benefit analysis contractor has been selected and we anticipate having a draft work plan for the analysis in early May 2016. In addition, a technical advisory committee will be established to provide technical advice and/or guidance on the cost benefit analysis as it is being developed.</li> <li>The Surfer Health Study report is expected to be completed in spring 2016.</li> <li>The State Board plans to release a draft staff report on statewide Bacteria Objectives in Spring or Summer 2016.</li> </ul>
Key issues on the horizon	A public workshop will be scheduled for Spring 2016.

#### **4. Dredge and Fill Project Action Report, Second and Third Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16, October 2015 through March 2016 (Attachment B-4)**

*Staff Contact: Eric Becker*

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that any person applying for a federal license or permit for a project, which may result in a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, obtain a water quality certification that the specific activity complies with all applicable State water quality standards, limitations, requirements, and restrictions. The most common federal permit that requires a water quality certification is a CWA section 404 permit, most often issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), for the placing of fill (sediment, rip rap, concrete, pipes, etc.) in waters of the United States (i.e. ocean, bays, lagoons, rivers and streams). Section 401 further provides that certification conditions shall become conditions of any federal license or permit for the project. The regulations governing California's issuance of water quality certifications are contained in sections 3830 through 3869 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. The San Diego Water Board is the State agency responsible for issuing such certifications for projects in the San Diego Region. The San Diego Water Board has delegated this function to the Executive Officer.

Upon receipt of a complete water quality certification application, the San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer may 1) issue a certification that the project complies with water quality standards, 2) issue a conditional certification for the project, 3) deny certification for the project or 4) deny certification for the project without prejudice when procedural matters preclude taking timely action on the certification application. If the certification is denied, the federal license or permit for the project is deemed denied as well. In cases where there will be impacts to waters of the United States attributable to the project, the certification applicant must show that a sequence of actions has been taken to first avoid, then minimize, and lastly mitigate for the impacts. The certification will include appropriate conditions to offset unavoidable impacts through compensatory mitigation. In cases where a federal permit or license is not required because project impacts have been determined to only affect waters of the State; the San Diego Water Board may permit the project by adopting Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) with appropriate conditions to protect the water quality and beneficial uses of those waters.

Table 1 (Attachment B-4a) contains a list of project actions taken during the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16 which includes the months of October, November, and December 2015. Table 2 (Attachment B-4b) contains a list of project actions taken during the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16 which includes the months of January, February, and March 2016. The first page of the Tables summarizes the total impacts to waters of the United States and State, and the proposed mitigation for the individual months and quarter. This information is an imprecise measure of the actual conditions. For example, the data can be skewed depending on what is considered "self-mitigating" and how mitigation is categorized (i.e. establishment, restoration, or enhancement). Another limitation is that the data relies on the assumption that all the mitigation required is implemented and successful, and does not take into consideration any additional impacts resulting from illegal fill activities.



### **El Nino Related Emergency Projects**

Predictions of strong El Nino - influenced rainfall and flooding events during FY 2015-16 have prompted public and private parties to conduct emergency repair and protection activities to protect the public, property, and infrastructure from flooding damages. These activities include removal of sediment and other material from stream channels, storm drain channels, and open waters. Flood prevention work within waters of the United States and/or State requires both a CWA section 404 permit from USACE and a CWA section 401 water quality certification from the San Diego Water Board. Based on the threat of flooding of and damage to property, the USACE issued a letter (Attachment B-4d) allowing El Nino - related flood season preparatory projects to enroll under Regional General Permit 63 (RGP 63) for Repair and Protection Activities in Emergency Situations. The State Water Board has already issued a general 401 Water Quality Certification that will cover projects eligible for RGP 63, so applicants only have to enroll under the 401 Certification with a basic form.

For the FY 2015-16 rainy season, over 50 project applications for coverage under RGP 63 applications have been received and processed by the San Diego Water Board. Table 3 (Attachment B-4c) lists these projects and the associated estimated permanent impacts to waters of the United States and/or State. Table 4 below provides summary information on the estimated 22 acres of impacts and nearly 5 miles of linear feet impacts to waters of the United States and/or State attributable to the projects. Any temporary impacts from these projects are expected to be returned to pre-project conditions by the applicant. Although the projects are considered emergency situations, the San Diego Water Board still requires compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts attributable to the projects. The mitigation type and replacement ratios will be similar as for non-emergency projects. Under RGP 63, applicants are required to submit a final report that documents activities and actual impacts to waters of the United States and/or State. San Diego Water Board staff is reviewing these final reports and will ensure adequate compensatory mitigation is completed. Oversight of the RGP 63 projects is a significant burden on San Diego Water Board staff and has impacted the processing of non-emergency CWA Section 401 applications. However, the processing of the RGP 63 permit applications expedited the completion of many critical projects that reduced flooding risk and potential damage to property.

**TABLE 4**  
**Estimated Total Impacts from RGP 63 Projects 2015-16 Rainy Season**

	<b>Impacts (acres)</b>	<b>Impacts (linear ft.)</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
<b>Permanent Impacts</b>			
Stream Channel	18.17	20,030	(1)
Wetland	1.17	3493	(1)
Ocean/Estuary/Bay	2.38	1850	(1)
Riparian Zone	0.325	280	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.05</b>	<b>25,653</b>	

(1) Compensatory mitigation will be determined on a project by project basis based on actual impacts.

Public notices for 401 certification applications can be found on the San Diego Water Board 401 certification web site at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/401\\_certification/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/index.shtml).

Section 401 certifications issued since January 2008 can also be found on the San Diego Water Board web site at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/401\\_certification/401projects.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/401projects.shtml).

For a complete list of State Water Board issued general orders pertaining to the section 401 certification program, please refer to

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.shtml).

## **5. Enforcement Actions for March and April 2016 (Attachment B-5)**

*Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente*

During the months of February and March, the San Diego Water Board issued 29 written enforcement actions as follows; 5 Investigative Orders, 10 Notices of Violation, and 14 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the attached Table (Attachment B-5). The State Water Board's [Enforcement Policy](#) contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

Additional information on violations, enforcement actions, and mandatory minimum penalties is available to the public from the following on-line sources:

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/enforcement/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/)

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml)

State Water Board GeoTracker database: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>

## 6. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – January and February 2016 (*Attachment B-6*)

*Staff Contacts: Dat Quach and Joann Lim*

Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges from sewage collection systems and private laterals, and transboundary flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region, can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges and transboundary flows can pollute surface and ground waters, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. Typical impacts of SSO discharges and transboundary flows include the closure of beaches and other recreational areas, inundated properties, and polluted rivers and streams.

The information below summarizes SSO spills and transboundary flows in the San Diego Region reported during **January and February 2016**:

Sewage Collection System SSO Spills	Private Lateral SSO Spills	Transboundary Flows from Mexico
34 spills reported, totaling 6,774,354 gallons	25 spills reported, totaling 5,333 gallons	13 dry weather transboundary flow events, totaling 27,652,000 gallons
9 spills reported, totaling 6,752,490 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain	4 spills reported, totaling 2,341 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain	13 dry weather transboundary flow events, totaling 27,652,000 gallons reached the Tijuana River and Estuary

### Sanitary Sewage Overflows (SSOs)

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These spill reports are required under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#)<sup>6</sup>, the [San](#)

<sup>6</sup> State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* as amended by Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, *Amending Monitoring and Reporting Program for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*.

[Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)<sup>7</sup>, and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities<sup>8</sup> report this information voluntarily. The SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage:

[https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso\\_main](https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main)

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in four attached tables (Attachment B-6) titled:

- Table 1: January 2016 Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 2: January 2016 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.
- Table 3: February 2016 Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 4: February 2016 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml).

### **Transboundary Flows**

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from a number of canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from Tijuana, Mexico into the U.S. The water and wastewater flows are collectively referred to as transboundary flows. The U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) has built canyon collectors to capture dry weather transboundary flows from some of the canyons for treatment at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP), an international wastewater treatment plant located in San Diego County at the U.S./Mexico border. Dry weather transboundary flows that are not captured by the canyon collectors for treatment at the SBIWTP, such as flows within the main channel of the Tijuana River, are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to [Order No. R9-2014-0009](#), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the U.S. and/or State,

<sup>7</sup> San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

<sup>8</sup> Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot is not required to report sewage spills but does so voluntarily. The U.S. Navy is not required to report sewage spills but does voluntarily fax in its sewage spill reports. This report does not include sewage spills from U.S. Navy sewage collection systems because this information is not available through CIWQS.

potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached tables (Attachment B-6) titled:

- Table 5: January 2016 Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region
- Table 6: February 2016 Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in [IBWC Minute No. 283](#), the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas (CILA)<sup>9</sup> share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. The USIBWC and/or CILA have constructed and are operating several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

- The SBIWTP, located just north of the U.S./Mexico border, which provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana, Mexico and dry weather runoff collected from a series of canyon collectors located in Smuggler Gulch, Goat Canyon, Canyon del Sol, Stewart's Drain, and Silva Drain. The secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the South Bay Ocean Outfall, in accordance with Order No. R9-2014-0009, NPDES No. CA0108928.
- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants in Tijuana, Mexico.

The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA divert dry weather flows from the Tijuana River at a point just south of the international border to the Pacific Ocean, at a point approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather flows and any flows over 1000 liters per second (lps).

<sup>9</sup> The Mexican section of the IBWC.

## Part C – Statewide Issues of Importance to the San Diego Region

### 1. Safeguarding California Plan for Reducing Climate Risk

*Staff Contact: Jeremy Haas*

The State of California released the Final [Safeguarding California Plan for Reducing Climate Risk](#) in March 2016. The Safeguarding California Plan provides policy guidance for state decision makers, and is part of the State's continuing efforts to reduce climate impacts and prepare for climate risks. Implementation of the Safeguarding California Plan will help foster a vibrant and sustainable future for California.

The report includes fact sheets and implementation plans divided by ten sectors that include water, agriculture, and biodiversity. The report provides a path forward by concisely presenting:

- Risks posed by climate change,
- Adaptation efforts underway, and
- Actions that will be taken to safeguard residents, property, communities and natural systems.



*The effects of climate change will be felt on many uses of local waters.*

The sector-by-sector Implementation Action Plans enhance the State's readiness for drought, wildfire, rising sea levels, and increasingly extreme weather. The State is committed to regional adaptation approaches that foster local solutions, integrate sectors, build on actionable science, and involve vulnerable groups and the environmental justice community.

The Water Boards are or soon will be involved in many of the actions identified in the Safeguarding California Plan. This includes several cross-agency actions to improve knowledge and/or management practices for coastal and ocean ecosystems and to increase the capacity to withstand and recover from climate impacts.

In addition, the statewide Storm Water Strategy (officially, the "[Strategy to Optimize Resource Management of Storm Water](#)") initiated in large part by staff at the San Diego Water Board and adopted by the State Water Board earlier this year, is highlighted as an example of a current action that is now a priority strategy for reducing risks from the effects of climate change on hydrologic and precipitation regimes.

The implementation actions contained in the Safeguarding California report seek to fulfill Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s directive ([Executive Order B-30-15](#)) to State agencies to make informed decisions and avoid high costs in the face of inevitable impacts from climate change.

During 2016, the San Diego Water Board is conducting a Climate Change Readiness project to assess and evaluate challenges, opportunities, and resources to help prevent the degradation of beneficial uses from climate change and local adaptation efforts.



Our Practical Vision will inform and guide our efforts. Indeed, climate change may influence the ultimate outcome of many Practical Vision goals, such as wetland, stream, and riparian recovery and sustainable local water supplies. However, the Practical Vision also provides the principles and core values we need to address the climate change risks.

The Safeguarding California report is available at:

<http://www.resources.ca.gov/climate/safeguarding>

Information about the San Diego Water Board Climate Change Readiness project is at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/climatechange/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/climatechange/).

## **2. State Water Board Adopts Two Resolutions on the Human Right to Water and New Tribal Beneficial Use Categories**

*Staff Contact: Michelle Mata*

### **The Human Right to Water**

The California Legislature adopted Assembly Bill 685 in 2012, which added section 106.3 to the Water Code, declaring that every human has the right to clean, affordable, and accessible water for consumption, cooking and sanitary purposes (generally referred to as the human right to water). The law specifically requires the State Water Board, as well as other agencies, to consider the human right to water when establishing policies, regulations, or grant criteria when such actions are pertinent to water for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

To ensure consistency in how the right is considered in certain State and Regional Water Board actions, the State Water Board adopted [Resolution No. 2016-0010](#) on February 16, 2016, which establishes the human right to water as a core value and provides direction and guidance to the regional Water Boards. Actions taken by the Water Boards in which the human right to water would be considered are those that implicate sources of drinking water. These actions include revising or establishing water quality control plans, policies and grant criteria; permitting; site remediation and monitoring; and water right administration. The Resolution does not expand the legal scope of the human right to water as described in Water Code section 106.3; nor imposes new requirements on the regulated community, expand any obligation of the Water Boards to provide water, or otherwise alter existing law.

### **Tribal Beneficial Use Categories**

On February 16, 2016, the State Water Board also adopted a Resolution to develop beneficial use categories pertaining to Native American tribal traditional and cultural use, tribal subsistence fishing use, and subsistence fishing use by other cultures or individuals. This Resolution directs the State Water Board to utilize the applicable public participation process when developing the beneficial use categories and to seek input from representatives of tribes, environmental justice organizations, the regulated community, and all other interested entities and individuals.

The purpose of this action is to create a consistent set of beneficial uses to be used by the Water Boards. If the new beneficial use categories and definitions are adopted into a statewide plan, Regional Water Boards would need to consider whether the beneficial uses are applicable to specific waters within their respective region, and if so, amend their Basin Plans as applicable.

The State Water Board intends to consider adopting the beneficial use categories and definitions no later than April 2017 as part of a planned Mercury Amendment to the statewide Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries.

Additional information can be found at the following locations:

The Office of Public Participation – Tribal Affairs website:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about\\_us/public\\_participation/tribal\\_affairs/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/public_participation/tribal_affairs/).

Fact Sheet for Beneficial Uses Definitions for Tribal Cultural Use and Tribal Fish Use:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about\\_us/public\\_participation/tribal\\_affairs/docs/bu\\_factsheet.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/public_participation/tribal_affairs/docs/bu_factsheet.pdf).

State Water Board media release on adoption of the two resolutions:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/press\\_room/press\\_releases/2016/pr21616\\_hr\\_w\\_beneuse.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/press_room/press_releases/2016/pr21616_hr_w_beneuse.pdf).

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN DIEGO REGION

Significant NPDES Permits,  
WDRs, and Actions of the  
San Diego Water Board

May 11, 2016

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DATE OF REPORT  
May 11, 2016

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE  
SIGNIFICANT NPDES PERMITS, WDRS, AND ACTIONS  
OF THE SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
<b>June 22, 2016</b> <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Revised Master Reclamation Permit for the Ramona Municipal Water District, Santa Maria Wastewater Treatment Plant, Ramona, San Diego County ( <i>Cali</i> )	Revised Master Reclamation Permit	100%	2-Jun-2016	Yes
NPDES Permit Amendment for Padre Dam Municipal Water District, Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility Discharge to Sycamore Creek ( <i>Lim</i> )	NPDES Permit Amendment	100%	13-May-2016	Yes
Waste Discharge Requirements for Montecito Ranch, San Diego County ( <i>Monji</i> )	New WDRs	99%	31-May-2016	Yes
Water Quality Conditions in the San Mateo and San Diego River Watersheds ( <i>Fetscher / Loflen</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Workshop on the Clean Water Act Sections 303(d) and 305(b) Integrated Report ( <i>Yu</i> )	Workshop	15%	NA	NA
Workshop on the Regulation of Irrigated Lands in the San Diego Region ( <i>Pulver</i> )	Workshop	80%	NA	NA
Tentative Order Resolving the ACL Complaint No. R9-2015-0110 (San Altos, Lemon Grove LLC) ( <i>Griffey</i> )	Tentative Order	75%	TBD	No
<b>July 1, 2016</b> <i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
<b>August 10, 2016</b> <i>Mission Viejo City Hall</i>				
Tentative Order No. R9-2016-0009, Revised Water Reclamation Requirements for the City of Poway San Diego County ( <i>Osibodu</i> )	Revised Water Reclamation Requirements	95%	TBD	Yes
San Juan Basin Integrated Watershed Planning ( <i>Haas</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Update on the Water Quality Improvement Plans of the Orange County MS4 Copermittees ( <i>Walsh</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA

**Agenda Items Requested by Board Members**

<b>Requested Agenda Item</b>	<b>Board Member</b>	<b>Status</b>
Workshop on low dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Diego River	Strawn	
Information Item regarding high levels of naturally occurring elements in groundwater when they interact with other issues.	Olson	
<b>August 12, 2015</b>		
Information item regarding data supporting Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives	Olson	
<b>September 9, 2015</b>		
Tour of USN laboratory	Olson	Rescheduling
<b>December 16, 2015</b>		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
Environmental Justice Outreach Update	Morales	

## California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region Annual Recycled Water Summary Report 2015

California must diversify its water supply sources to meet the needs of a growing population. Importing water to meet demand is not sustainable due to continuing drought conditions, climate change which results in fluctuations in the sources and volumes of water available, increasing population of water consumers in the State, and complex legal issues. Maximizing recycled water is an important part of a diversified and sustainable water supply for the San Diego Region (Region). The State's Recycled Water Policy<sup>1</sup> includes the goals of increasing, above the 2002 baseline year, the total recycled water use in California by 1 million acre-feet per year by 2020, and by 2 million acre-feet per year by 2030. "Recycled water use" is defined as a use that replaces the use of potable water. For reference, the average family of four uses 0.45 acre-feet (ac-ft) of water each year.

The purpose of this report is to provide a regional summary of information on the production, reuse, and quality of recycled water in the Region. Information analyzed in this report comes from surveys of recycled water facilities. The *Recycled Water Annual Summary Report* raises awareness of the production of recycled water as a resource in the Region and provides Board members, water purveyors, and the public with a region-wide summary of information on the volumes of recycled water actually re-used, volumes of treated wastewater disposed, and quality of recycled water resources available for reuse in the Region.

Information reported from recycled water use sites indicates that slightly over 53,000 acre-feet of recycled water was beneficially reused in the Region during 2015. That equates to about 57 percent of the total treated wastewater meeting statewide criteria for recycled water. The annual total volume of recycled water used in the Region decreased for the first time since 2009.

Recycled water provided only a small fraction of the total demand in the San Diego Region in 2014. The San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) reports that only five percent of the total water demand in its service area was supplied with recycled water. The total water demand in 2015 was reported by the SDCWA at 534,000 acre-feet,<sup>2</sup> which was 133,000 acre-feet less than the total water demand in 2014. The substantial decrease may partly be attributed to the success of conservation efforts in the Region. The State Water Board Emergency Drought Regulations required a 25 percent reduction in urban uses of water. SDCWA reported a nearly 20 percent decrease in total water demand from 2014 to 2015.

Agencies in Riverside and Orange counties that provided significant volumes of recycled water for use in the San Diego Region are the South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA), Eastern Municipal Water District, and Rancho California Water District. While the total water supply demand for Orange County is uncertain and includes a mixture of imported water and groundwater production, in 2015 SOCWA reported supplying 32 percent of all recycled water used in the Region.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2013/rs2013\\_0003\\_a.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2013/rs2013_0003_a.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.sdcwa.org/enhancing-water-supply-reliability>



Thirty recycled water facilities in the Region reported that they treated approximately 96,000 acre-feet of wastewater, with 33,000 acre-feet either discharged to ocean outfalls or disposed of by other methods in 2015. By comparison, in 2014 recycled water agencies reported that they treated approximately 106,000 acre-feet of wastewater to a level meeting the statewide recycled water criteria. As mentioned above, conservation efforts in the Region in response to the Emergency Drought Regulations are a possible contributing factor to the lower volumes of recycled water produced and reused. The proportion of the total volume of treated wastewater produced that was beneficially reused remained consistent, varying only within 1 percent of the values reported for 2014 and 2015. The apparent decline in production of recycled water between 2014 and 2015 may also reflect progress made toward making the reported data more accurate. The San Diego Water Board staff has continued to assess the ways that data are reported by the agencies to eliminate the double counting of recycled water production, disposal, and reuse data.

The facilities also provided information on use type, use location, and compliance with applicable permits, summarized in the table below.

<b>Action</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Recycled water use sites</b>	5,659	5,956	+297
<b>Number of inspections</b>	5,154	4,889	-265
<b>Number of sites with violations</b>	520 violations at 169 sites	620 violations at 158 sites	+100 violations at -11 sites

The percent of inspected sites with violations increased from approximately 3 percent to 5 percent. Typical violations included broken sprinkler heads, broken pipes, over-spray of application areas, ponding, unapproved modifications, and runoff of recycled water at reuse sites. Overall, recycled water quality across the Region met effluent limitations specified in the applicable permits. Overall recycled water quality met discharge specifications across the Region, despite the violations noted above.

The water quality data indicates that the average concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS), and sulfate in the source water increased between 2014 and 2015. There were increases in the average concentration of TDS, chloride, and sulfate in recycled water between 2014 and 2015. Other constituents that increased in concentration in recycled water between 2014 and 2015 were total nitrogen and iron. Water conservation efforts have decreased the volume of wastewater flowing into recycled water facilities and the water quality data reflect an increase in concentrations of conservative constituents, which is reasonable when considering water conservation in 2015 versus water consumption in previous years. Historical data show no long-term discernible trends for individual facilities or other constituents reported, suggesting that the overall quality of recycled water remained consistent for the last two decades. Selected water quality data from 16 wastewater treatment facilities were compared for the time period 2012 to 2015 and are shown on the figures at the end of this report.

The year 2015 saw proposed State legislation raising questions about the feasibility of achieving zero discharge to the ocean from publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) by the year 2025 or 2030. San Diego Water Board Chairman, Henry Abarbanel, echoed the interest of achieving zero discharge to the ocean. There appear to be at least three primary obstacles to achieving this goal; 1) the commonly used and available water treatment technology, 2) limitations of the extent and reach of the recycled water conveyance system, and 3) the lack of adopted regulations for surface water augmentation used for indirect potable reuse projects and direct potable reuses of recycled water.<sup>3</sup>

With commonly used available technologies, POTWs may find it difficult to achieve higher than 75 to 80 percent overall recoveries. Large scale water recycling facilities currently rely on membrane technologies such as reverse osmosis (RO), ultrafiltration (UF), or microfiltration (MF) to achieve effective wastewater treatment for purposes of wastewater recycling. The treatment processes create concentrated waste streams or “brines” that are commonly discharged to the ocean. Currently applied technologies are limited in their ability to recover more water from these concentrated brine waste streams.

The San Diego Water Board regulates the production and discharge of recycled water through waste discharge requirements, master reclamation permits, water reclamation requirements, and statewide General Orders<sup>4</sup> (collectively referred to as “permits”), and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements. The master reclamation permits are useful tools for promoting recycled water use by allowing the producer to regulate its users, rather than requiring each user to obtain separate requirements from the San Diego Water Board or the State Water Board.

Many areas of the Region are precluded from receiving a regular supply of recycled water for landscape irrigation because of the lack of conveyance systems. Recycled water produced in the Region is largely conveyed to use areas through pipelines exclusively used for recycled water, commonly referred to as “purple pipes.” Many potential users are unable to receive recycled water because use areas are located too far from a recycled water pipeline. The cost of adding on to a pipeline often times prevents users from switching to recycled water from potable water. For example, the City of San Diego has stated that the cost of building conveyance facilities to bring recycled water to Balboa Park and the San Diego Zoo for landscape irrigation is cost prohibitive. A small percent of those remote recycled water use sites may be served by recycled water filling stations. The San Diego Water Board received applications for reclamation requirements from 10 recycled water agencies to operate recycled water filling stations in 2015 and 2016.<sup>5</sup> All were enrolled in a regional conditional waiver or a statewide General Order.

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<sup>3</sup> See agenda item: “Regional Challenges to Maximizing Recycled Water Production and Use to Achieve a Sustainable Local Water Supply (Agenda Item 12, December 16, 2015: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board\\_info/agendas/2015/Dec/Dec16.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_info/agendas/2015/Dec/Dec16.shtml) ).

<sup>4</sup> General Order WQ 2014-0090-DWQ for Recycled Water Discharges and General Order WQ 2014-0153-DWQ for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems.

<sup>5</sup> Permits or waiver applications were completed for City of San Diego South Bay Water Reclamation Plant, Otay WD, Olivenhain MWD, City of Del Mar, Padre Dam MWD, Fallbrook PUD, Carlsbad MWD, City of San Clemente, City of Oceanside, and the South Orange County Wastewater Authority. See Executive Officer Report for March 2016: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/publications\\_forms/publications/docs/executive\\_officer\\_reports/2016/EOR\\_03-09-2016.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/publications_forms/publications/docs/executive_officer_reports/2016/EOR_03-09-2016.pdf)

Thirty seven acre-feet of recycled water were delivered for the public for reuse through commercial and residential fill stations in 2015.

The last major challenge to enhancing regional uses of recycled water is developing, constructing, permitting and implementing potable reuse projects. POTWs experience time periods when there is a low demand for recycled water, and with limited storage capacity, treated wastewater must be discharged to ocean outfalls. The State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water is developing draft regulations for surface water augmentation (SWA) with the intent of encouraging broader development of indirect potable reuse (IPR) projects. The draft SWA regulations are scheduled to be completed by December 31, 2016. Regulations for direct potable reuse (DPR) are in the early stages of development, with a feasibility report scheduled to be completed by December 31, 2016. Until SWA and/or DPR regulations are promulgated, and viable projects are planned, constructed, and permitted; the disposal of excess treated wastewater into the ocean is inevitable.

The San Diego Water Board continues to work with the recycled water agencies to ensure a consistent method of gathering and reporting of data included in voluntary and required annual reports. All comparisons are approximations due to variations in measuring, gathering, and reporting data on volumes of recycled water; and uncertainties about the purveyance of recycled water across jurisdictional areas of the San Diego and Santa Ana Water Boards.

# ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2015

## Data Tables and Charts

Recycled Water Facility Production						
Year	# of Facilities Reporting	Total Vol. Treated (ac-ft)	Volume Disposed (ac-ft)	Volume Reused (ac-ft)	Percent Reused (ac-ft)	
2009	29	104,777	49,376	54,928	52%	
2010	27	74,043	32,449	41,594	56%	
2011	30	109,764	62,913	48,955	45%	
2012	29	104,791	38,480	57,397	55%	
2013	29	91,704	33,301	58,454	64%	
2014	30	106,013	27,951	61,161	58%	
2015	30	96,483	32,605	55,408	57%	

RECYCLED WATER USE SITE SURVEY								
Reported User Data								
Year	# of Sites	Total Reuse (ac-ft)	Average Reuse (ac-ft)	Median Reuse (ac-ft)	# Inspections	# Sites Inspected	# Violations	# Sites with Violations
2009	3,981	40,764	10.2	3.8	4,403	2,303	405	72
2010	4,095	42,142	10.3	3.2	3,380	2,430	66	33
2011	4,360	42,415	9.7	2.9	4,105	2,995	341	53
2012	4,376	55,069	12.6	3.2*	4,282	2,693	605	142
2013	5,358	57,223	10.7	3.6*	4,740	3,179	721	150
2014	5,659	62,925	11.1	3.88	5,154	4,076	520	169
2015	5,956	52,525	8.8	2.9	4,889	3,172	620	158

\* median calculation does not include data from Moulton Niguel Water District

# ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2015

## Data Tables and Charts

Volume of Recycled Water by Hydrologic Area (Ac-ft)											
Year	901 San Juan	902 Santa Margarita	903 San Luis Rev	904 Carlsbad	905 San Dieguito	906 Penasquitos	907 San Diego	908 Pueblo	909 Sweet-water	910 Otay	911 Tijuana
2009	14,539	2,917	313	4,827	2,839	7,413	1,346	0	1,661	2,815	1,477
2010	13,919	2,968	1,074	5,895	3,085	6,473	678	0	1,237	2,372	NR
2011	12,425	5,676	1,101	3,600	2,693	7,677	687	0	1,269	2,396	4,582
2012	10,235	6,421	1,351	8,311	3,299	12,744	1,296	0	2,308	4,458	4,644
2013	16,553	6,227	1,365	9,251	2,849	8,749	782	0	1,517	2,738	4,328
2014	17,520	6,996	1,072	9,627	3,296	9,211	1436	0	1,690	2,866	4,719
2015	15,559	4,823	1,323	11,321	2,681	7,533	1,067	0	1,307	2,321	3,774

## SOURCE AND RECYCLED WATER QUALITY

### Average Source Water Quality

Year	TDS (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)
2011	578	120	150
2012	440	83	135
2013	586	105	164
2014	613	110	178
2015	608	100	205

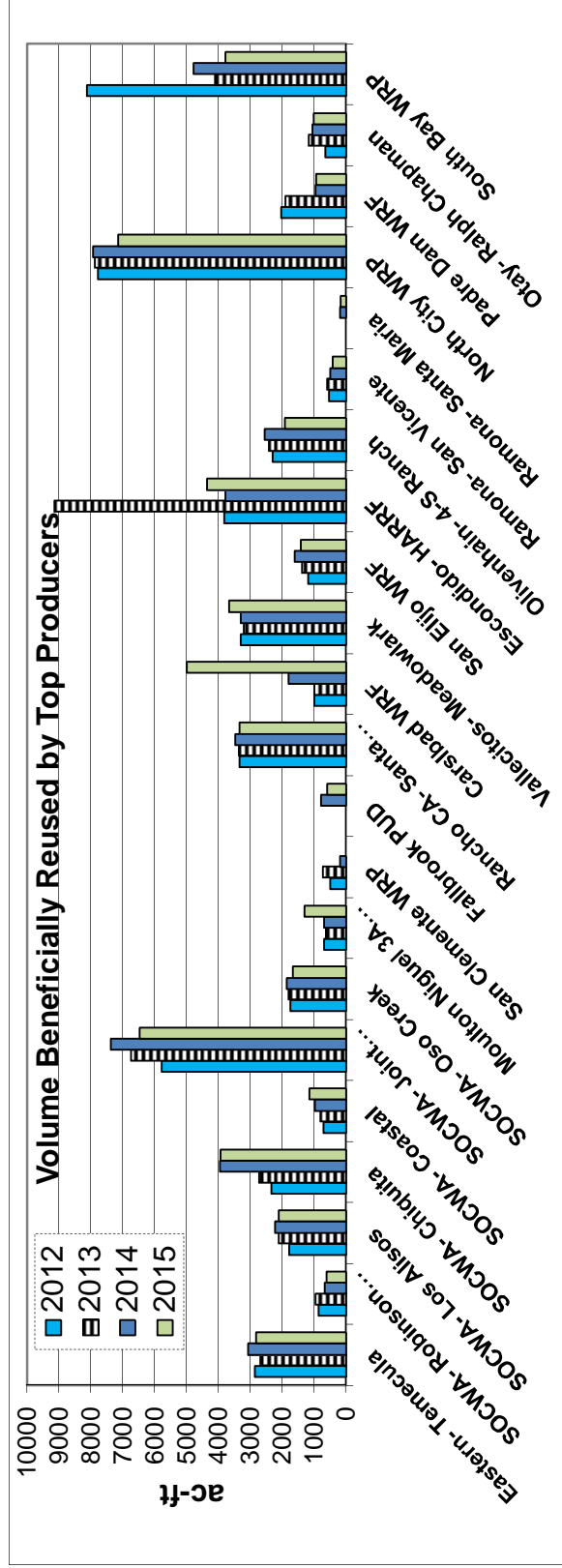
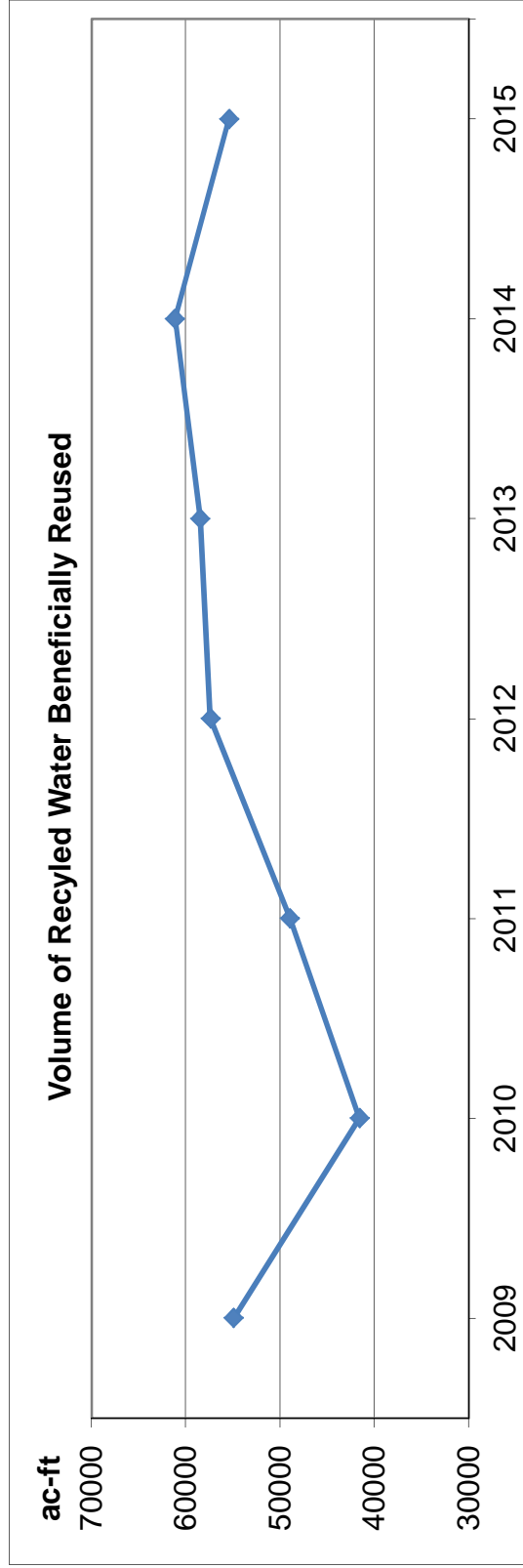
### Average Recycled Water Quality

Year	TDS (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Percent Sodium (%)	Nitrate (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	Iron (mg/L)	Manganese (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Boron (mg/L)	Turbidity Daily Avg (NTU)	Fluoride (mg/L)
2011	796	208	186	48.3	16.6	11.5	0.12	0.05	0.14	0.37	0.9	0.62
2012	775	209	188	51.0	11.0	10.3	0.83	0.04	0.13	0.41	1.0	0.68
2013	794	201	194	55.4	15.0	9.0	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.37	1.0	0.67
2014	859	210	218	51.4	17.1	10.4	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.37	1.0	0.69
2015	922	244	240	60.9	15.7	15.3	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.37	0.9	0.66

TDS= Total dissolved solids; MBAS= Methylene blue-activated substances

# ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2015

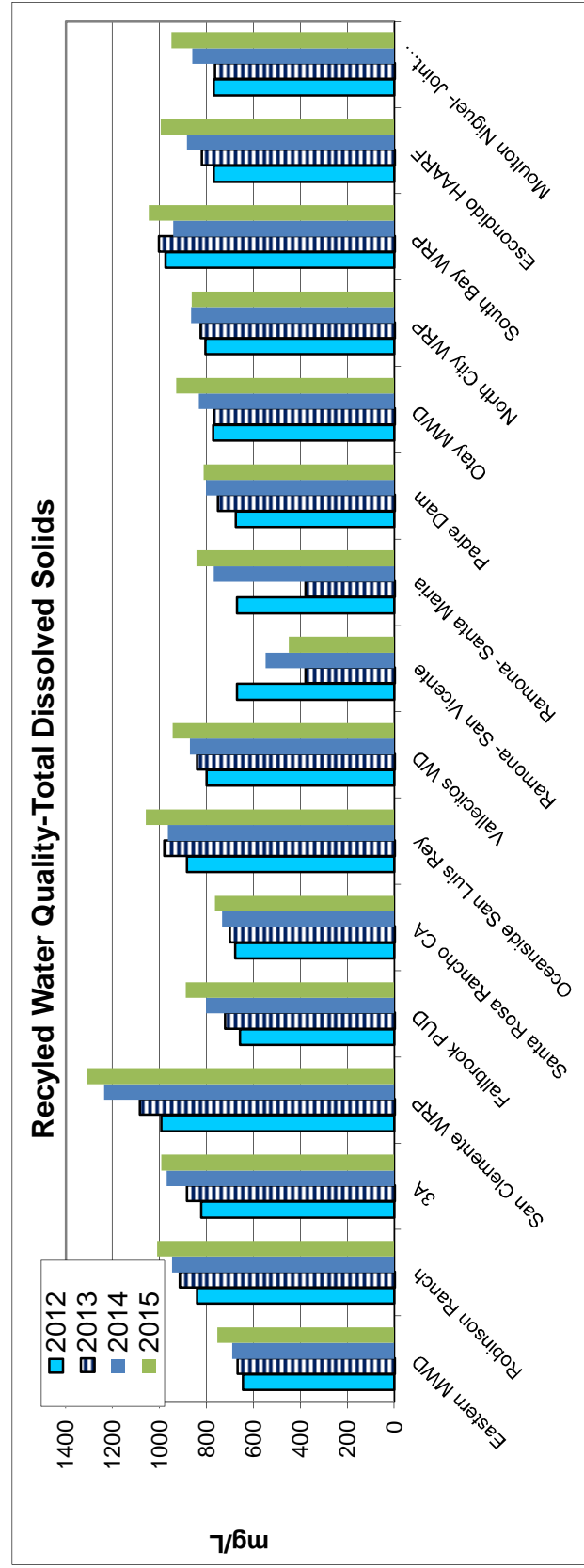
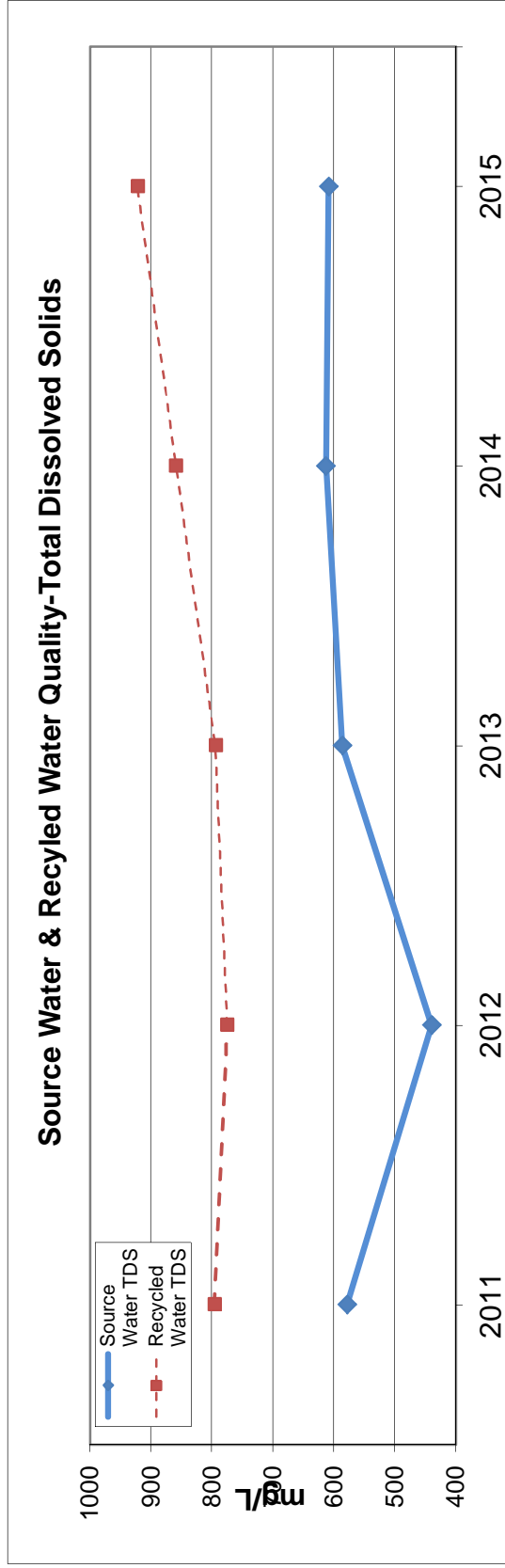
## Data Tables and Charts





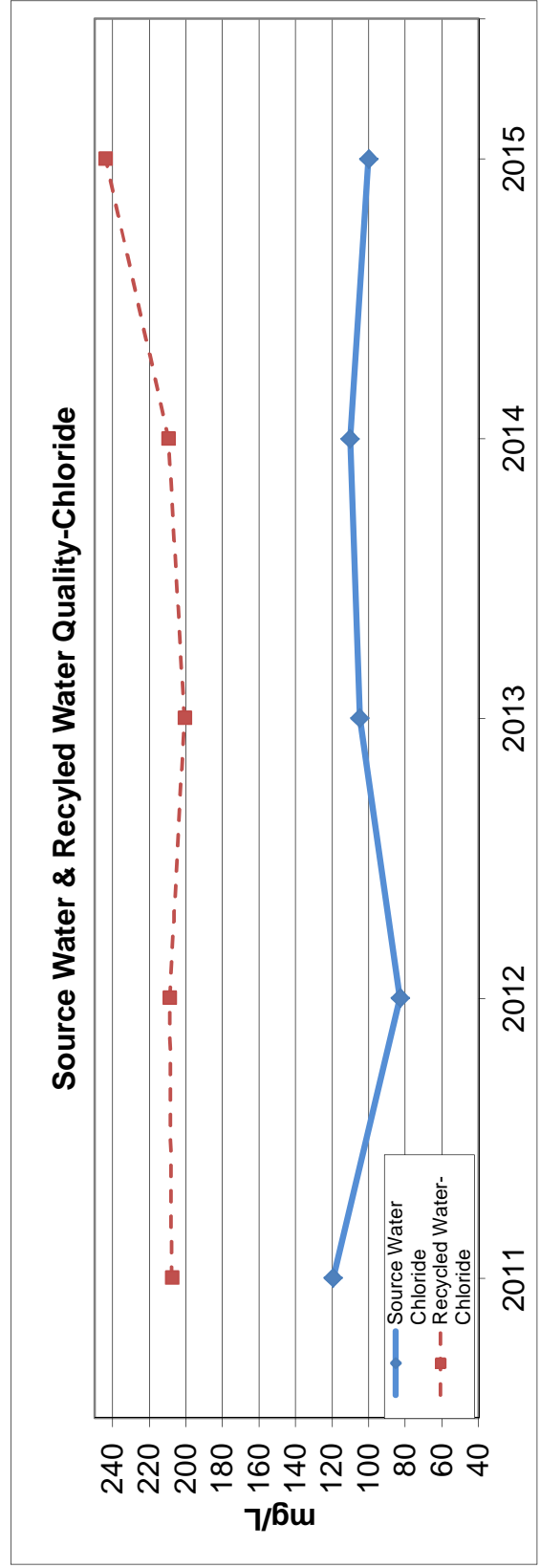
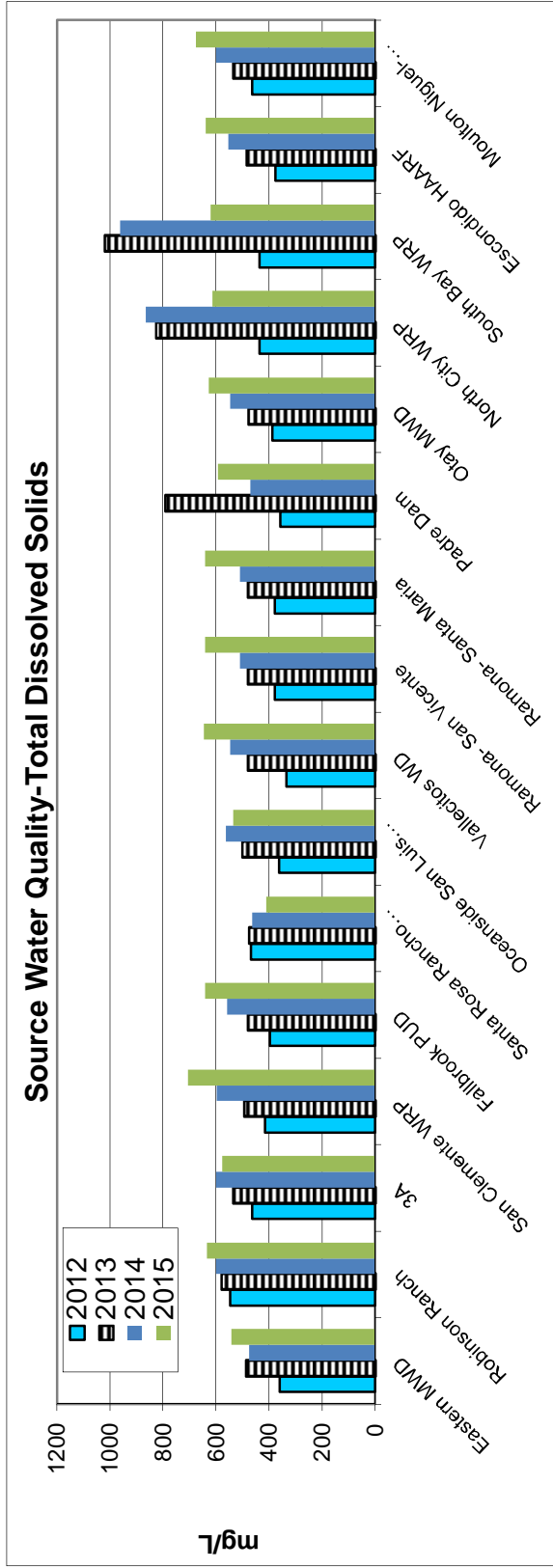
# ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2015

## Data Tables and Charts



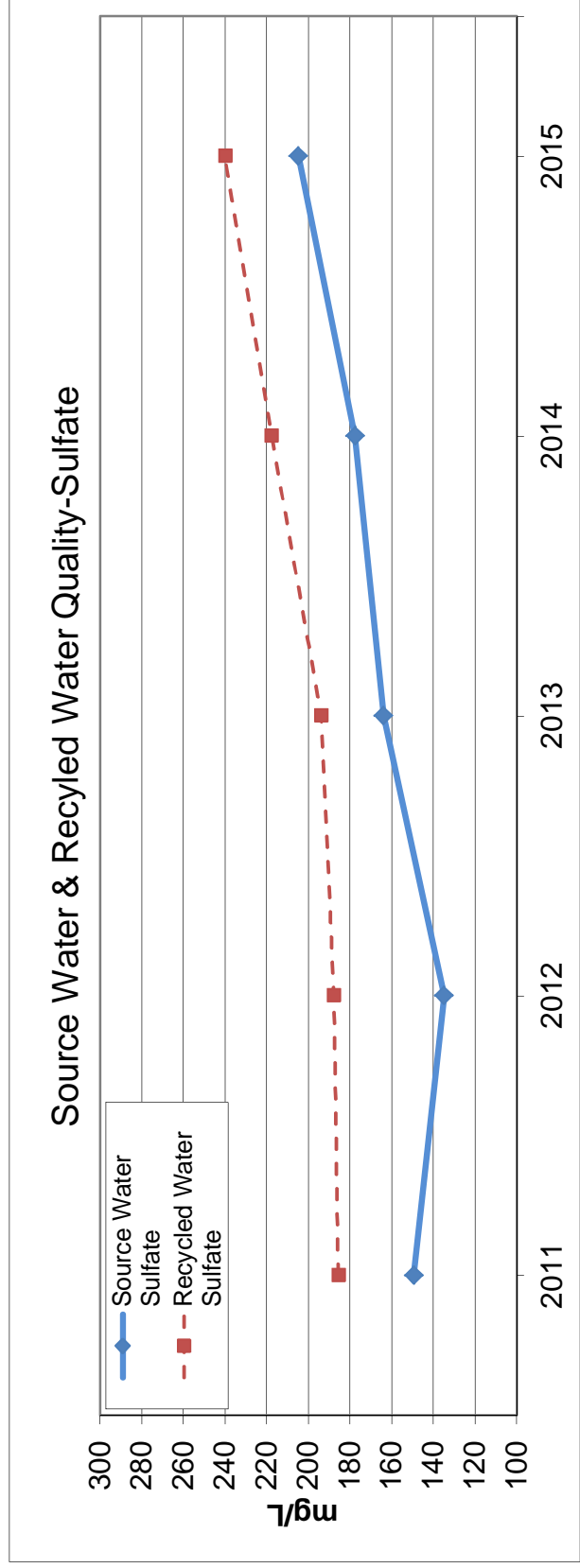
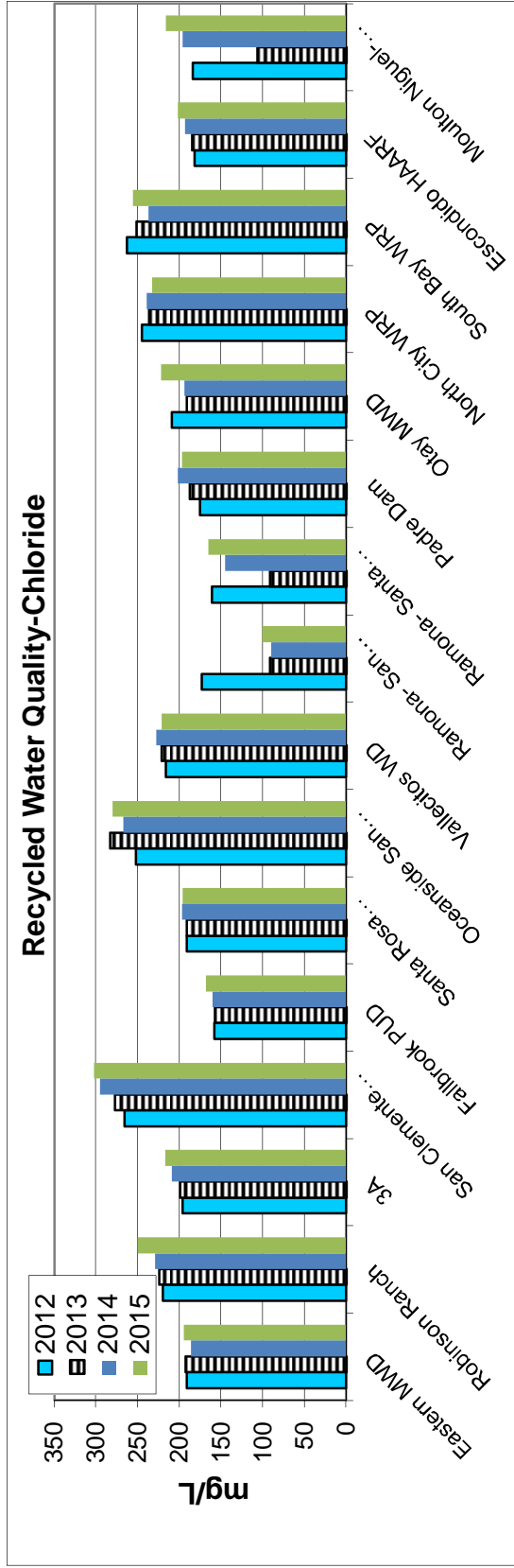
# ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2015

## Data Tables and Charts



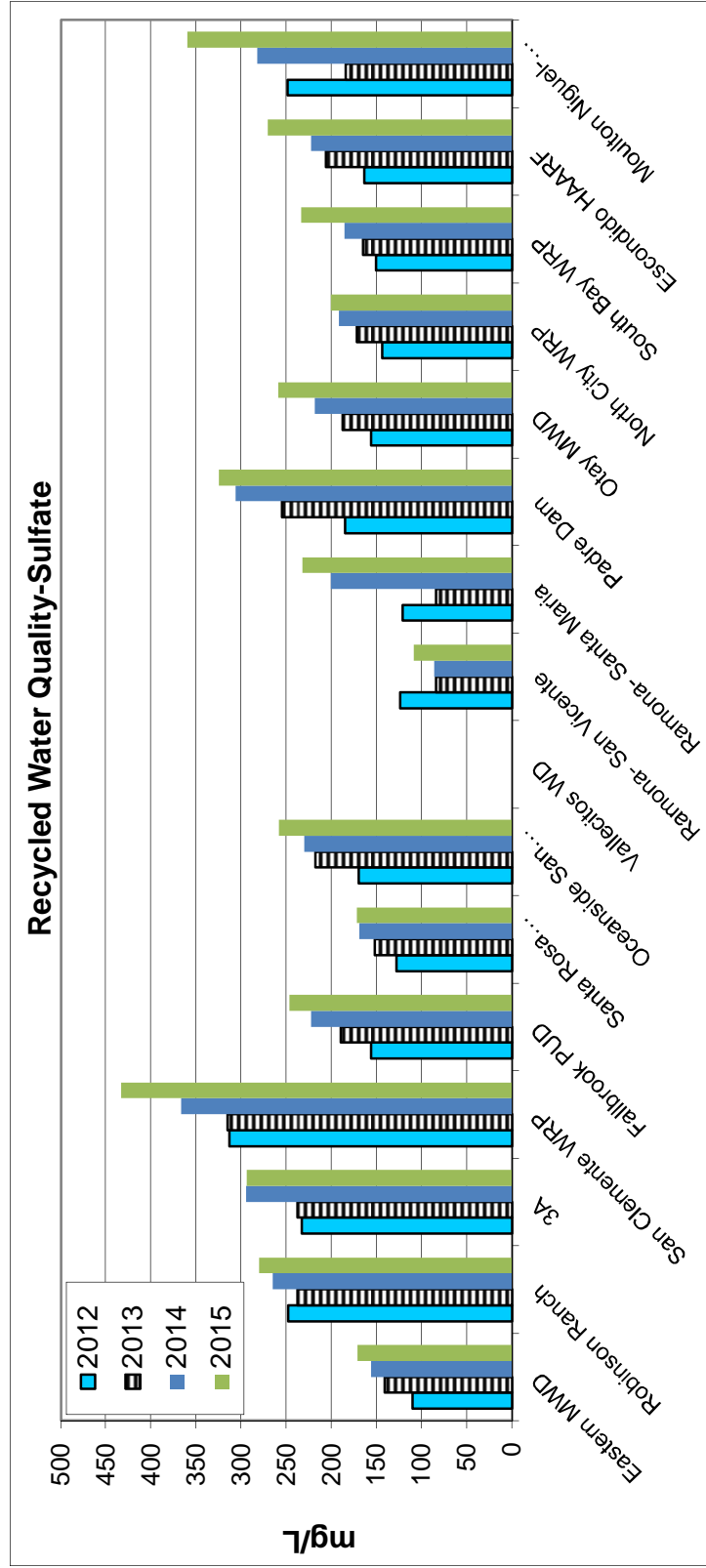
# ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2015

## Data Tables and Charts



# ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2015

## Data Tables and Charts



**Table 1 - QUARTERLY DREDGE AND FILL PROJECT ACTION REPORT  
SECOND QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016**

Reporting Period	Certifications/WDR Applications Received	Certifications/WDRs Issued <sup>1</sup>	Enrollment In State Certifications <sup>2</sup>	Certification/WDR Amendments <sup>3</sup>	Certification Withdrawals <sup>4</sup>	Certification Denials Issued <sup>5</sup>	Total Pending Applications
October	10	2	1	2	0	0	
November	6	1	3	1	0	0	
December	12	2	2	0	0	0	
<b>Quarterly Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>YTD TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>117</b>

Reporting Period	Permanent Impacts <sup>6</sup> (Acres)	Temporary Impacts <sup>6</sup> (Acres)	Establishment Mitigation <sup>7</sup> (Acres)	Re-establishment Mitigation <sup>8</sup> (Acres)	Rehabilitation Mitigation <sup>9</sup> (Acres)	Enhancement Mitigation <sup>10</sup> (Acres)	Preservation Mitigation <sup>11</sup> (Acres)
October	15.89	0.022	0	19.21	0	0.67	0
November	.53	0.64	0	22.87	0	0	0
December	.043	0.003	0.2	0.12	0	0	0
<b>Quarterly Total</b>	<b>16.463</b>	<b>0.665</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>YTD TOTAL</b>	<b>18.21</b>	<b>13.215</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>42.83</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.52</b>

1. Certifications can be low impact, conditional, or programmatic. Low impact certifications are issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certifications are issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Programmatic certifications are conditional certifications issued to projects with like, recurring, or long-term impacts, thereby requiring continuous oversight.
2. In cases where the State Water Resources Control Board has issued a programmatic certification (State Certification), the Regional Water Boards are responsible for reviewing projects in their area to confirm whether they qualify for enrollment in the programmatic certifications. Amendments are revisions to certifications that have been issued.
3. Withdrawals refers to projects that the applicant or San Diego Water Board has withdrawn due to procedural issues not corrected within one year.
4. Denials are issued when a project will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible.
5. Permanent impacts (P) result in a permanent fill or loss of wetland function and value. Temporary impacts (T) are expected to return to their original condition within one year.
6. Establishment is defined as the creation of vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State where the resource has never previously existed (e.g. conversion of nonnative grassland to a freshwater marsh).
7. Re-establishment is defined as the return of natural/historic functions to a site where vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State previously existed (e.g., removal of fill material to restore drainage).
8. Rehabilitation is defined as the improvement of the general suite of functions of degraded vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of a heavy infestation or monoculture of exotic plant species from jurisdictional areas and replacing with native species).

## Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

### Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2015-2016

10. Enhancement is defined as the improvement to one or two functions of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of small patches of exotic plant species from an area containing predominantly natural plant species).
11. Preservation is defined as the acquisition and legal protection from future impacts in perpetuity of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., conservation easement).

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) <sup>1,2</sup>	MITIGATION (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION <sup>2</sup>
11/23/2015	Brook Forest LLC	Brook Forest Mitigation Bank Project	The Project will restore 26.4 acres of Southern Cottonwood Riparian Forest on the floodplain adjacent to Moosa Creek. The restored area will be used as a migration bank.	Moosa Creek	<b>(P):</b> 0.30 acres of wetland	<b>Re-establishment:</b> 22.8 acres of wetland	R9-2015-0099  Order for Technically-conditioned Certification  Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
11/23/2015	State Route 74 Shoulder Widening Project	Caltrans, District 12	The Project will widen the existing two foot shoulder along approximately 2.13-miles of SR-74 in Orange County.	San Juan Creek	<b>(P):</b> 0.23 acres (94 LF) of riparian zone <b>(T):</b> 0.064 acres (1553 LF) of streambed	<b>Re-establishment:</b> 0.070 acres (515 LF) of riparian zone	R9-2014-0127  Order for Technically-conditioned Certification  Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
12/16/2015	Otay Business Park, LLC	Otay Business Park	The amendment allows for the re-establishment of 0.2 acres of vernal pools in lieu of 0.2 acres of on-site ephemeral stream establishment.	Tributary to Tijuana River	No changes to impacts	<b>Establishment:</b> 0.2 acres of vernal pools in lieu of 0.2 acres of on-site ephemeral stream	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. 08C-079
12/18/2015	Meritage Homes	Quintessa (formerly Sugarbush) Residential Development Project	The Project will develop 45 single-family residences, roads and associated infrastructure including detention/bioretenion basins in the western portion of a 115.5 acre Property.	Buena Creek	<b>(P):</b> 0.043 acres (1484 LF) of streambed <b>(T):</b> 0.003 acres (80 LF) of streambed	<b>Re-establishment:</b> 0.12 acres of Streambed at SLR mitigation bank	R9-2014-0124  Order for Technically-conditioned Certification  Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ

## Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

## Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2015-2016

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) <sup>1,2</sup>	MITIGATION (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION <sup>2</sup>
10/06/2015	Southern California Edison	Bridge 243.0 Retrofit	The amendment allows for leaving the original impacted area as tidal marsh and instead rehabilitate 0.5 acres of coastal salt marsh by planting a mudflat with coastal salt marsh vegetation in order to accelerate succession from mudflat to coastal salt marsh.	San Dieguito Lagoon	<b>(P):</b> 0.05 coastal salt marsh	<b>Rehabilitation:</b> 0.5 coastal salt marsh <b>Enhancement:</b> 0.63 acres invasive species removal	Amendment No. 2 to Certification No. 09C-082
10/07/2015	Mechling Construction	Mechling Subdivision Project	The amendment allows for increase the area of impact and to purchase mitigation bank credits rather than perform on-site mitigation.	Rattlesnake Creek	<b>(P):</b> 0.0231 acres unvegetated streambed	<b>Restoration:</b> 0.08 acres of river from the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank.	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. 08C-016
10/19/2015	Lakeside's River Park Conservancy	Hanson El Monte Pond Flood Control, and Recharge Project	The project allows conversion restoration on a former sand mining into fresh water marsh.	El Monte Pond	<b>(P):</b> 15.47 acres of lake <b>(P):</b> 0.33 of wetland <b>(T):</b> 0.02 acres of streambed	<b>Restoration:</b> 18.59 acres of freshwater marsh	R9-2014-0064 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
10/23/2015	Orange County Public Works	Camino del Rio Extension Project	The Project will extend Camino del Rio as a four lane roadway with two lanes in either direction from its existing terminus in the Forster Ranch Community of San Clemente to La Pata Avenue.	Trabuco Creek	<b>(P):</b> 0.014 acres (612 LF) of stream channel <b>(T):</b> 0.002 acres (70 LF) of streambed	<b>Re-establishment:</b> 0.04 acres (612 LF) of streambed <b>Enhancement:</b> 0.04 acres invasive species removal	R9-2013-0111 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ

1. Wetland refers to vegetated waters of the United States and streambed refers to unvegetated waters of the United States.
2. (P) = permanent impacts. (T) = temporary impacts, temporary impacts are restored to pre-project conditions.

**Table 2 - QUARTERLY DREDGE AND FILL PROJECT ACTION REPORT  
THIRD QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016**

Reporting Period	Certification/WDR Applications Received	Certifications/WDRs Issued <sup>1</sup>	Enrollment In State Certifications <sup>2</sup>	Certification/WDR Amendments <sup>3</sup>	Certification Withdrawals <sup>4</sup>	Certification Denials Issued <sup>5</sup>	Total Pending Applications
January	6	3	5	1	0	0	
February	4	1	0	0	0	0	
March	12	1	0	1	0	0	
<b>Quarterly Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>YTD TOTAL</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>127</b>
Reporting Period	Permanent Impacts <sup>6</sup> (Acres)	Temporary Impacts <sup>6</sup> (Acres)	Establishment <sup>7</sup> Mitigation <sup>7</sup> (Acres)	Re-establishment <sup>8</sup> Mitigation <sup>8</sup> (Acres)	Rehabilitation <sup>9</sup> Mitigation <sup>9</sup> (Acres)	Enhancement <sup>10</sup> Mitigation <sup>10</sup> (Acres)	Preservation <sup>11</sup> Mitigation <sup>11</sup> (Acres)
January	0.18	0.0014	0.48	0	0	0	0
February	6.8	33.7	13.6	0	0	0	0
March	7.30	7.83	1.01	23.87	0	0	0
<b>Quarterly Total</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>41.53</b>	<b>15.09</b>	<b>23.87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>YTD TOTAL</b>	<b>32.49</b>	<b>54.75</b>	<b>20.74</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.52</b>

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### Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

### Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2015-2016

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DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) <sup>1,2</sup>	MITIGATION (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION <sup>2</sup>
01/07/2016	City of Wildomar	Wildomar Master Drainage Plan Lateral C-1 Storm Drain Project	The Project will extend storm drain facilities along Refa Street from approximately Palomar Street to the Charles Street and Woshka Lane intersection.	Murrieta Creek or its tributaries;	<b>(P):</b> 0.02 acres (110 LF) of concrete stream channel	None required. Replacement of structure.	R9-2015-0159 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
01/07/2016	South Orange County Wastewater Authority	Coastal Treatment Plant Export Sludge Force Main Replacement	The Project will replace Approximately 16,600 feet of existing force main along the lower portion of the export sludge handling system.	Aliso Creek	<b>(P):</b> 0.16 acres (136 LF) of wetland <b>(T):</b> 0.0002 acres (6 LF) of stream channel and 0.0012 acres (49 LF) of wetland	<b>Establishment:</b> 0.48 acres (595 LF) of wetland	R9-2015-0033 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
01/07/2016	French Valley Towne Center, LLC	French Valley Towne Center	The amendment will extend the expiration date of the Certification to 2019 to allow for construction delays.	Warm Springs Creek	No changes to impacts.	No changes to mitigation.	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. 09C-078
02/17/2016	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Encinitas-Solana Beach Coastal Storm Damage Reduction	The Project will conduct beach nourishment related activities (sand dredging, placement, and dispersal) to widen area beaches and reduce risks to public safety along two shoreline segments in the Cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach over a fifty year period.	Pacific Ocean	<b>(P):</b> 6.8 acres of mid water rocky reef <b>(T):</b> 33.7 acre (15,000 LF) of ocean shoreline	<b>Establishment:</b> 13.6 acres of mid water rocky reef	R9-2015-0038 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ

## Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

## Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2015-2016

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) <sup>1,2</sup>	MITIGATION (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION <sup>2</sup>
03/15/2016	CalTrans	Certification issued for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project - Phase 1	The Project will widen the Interstate 5 corridor within the Cities of Solana Beach, Encinitas, and Carlsbad, San Diego County	Various	<b>(P)</b> : 0.43 acres (562 LF) of open water, 0.04 acres (399 LF) of riparian zone, 0.13 acres (776 LF) of stream channel, 6.55 acres (9259 LF) of wetland <b>(T)</b> : 2.96 acres (3982 LF) of open water, 0.05 acres (140 LF) of riparian, 0.04 acres (45 LF) of stream channel 4.78 acres (730 LF) of wetland	<b>Establishment</b> : 0.74 acres (253 LF) of riparian <b>Re-establishment</b> : 1.64 acres (608 LF) of open water, 0.79 acres (808 LF) of stream channel, 21.44 acres (9958 LF) of wetland	R9-2015-0090  Order for Technically-conditioned Certification  Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
03/25/2016		Cow Camp Road Project	The amendment will allow to construction of the western abatement for the Cow Camp Road Gobernadora Creek Bridge Creek	Gobernadora Creek	<b>(P)</b> : 0.145 acres (551 LF) of riparian	<b>Establishment</b> : 0.27 acres (1090 LF) of riparian	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. 12C-067

1. Wetland refers to vegetated waters of the United States and streambed refers to unvegetated waters of the United States.

2. (P) = permanent impacts. (T) = temporary impacts, temporary impacts are restored to pre-project conditions.

Table 3: FY 2015-16 RGP 63 Projects List

April 25, 2016

Project Number	Cert Number	Title	Order Number/Primary Identifier	Applicant	Date Received	Status	Comments	Estimated Impacts
<b>Applications Processed in 2015</b>								
1	R9-2015-0149	7231 Lisbon Street to 615 Lobrico Court Drainage	818163	City of San Diego	9/21/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.07 acres (200 LF) of wetland
2	R9-2015-0175	Sorrento Valley and Carmel Mtn Rd	818965	City of San Diego	10/26/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.036 acres (40 LF) of wetland
3	R9-2015-0167	Alvarado Creek	729419	Caltrans	10/9/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.12 acres (240 LF) of stream channel
4	R9-2015-0187	Via de la Bandola Drainage Channel	819596	City of San Diego	11/16/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.21 acres (2,000 LF) of wetland
5	R9-2015-0189	407 First Street - Void Repair	819609	City of Coronado	11/19/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.00015 acres of Ocean/Estuary/Bay
6	R9-2015-0192	Auburn Creek Channel Emergency Maintenance (Map 67-68)	819895	City of Diego	11/25/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.19 acres (833 LF) of wetland
7	R9-2015-0193	Dakota Canyon	819913	City of San Diego	11/25/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.0006 acres of unvegetated stream
8	R9-2015-0198	Chollas Creek RGP 63	820036	City of San Diego	12/4/2015	Active	RGP 63	3.14 acres (2899 LF) of stream channel
9	R9-2015-0199	Murphy Canyon MH 111 RGP 63	820073	City of San Diego	12/8/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.002 acres (10 LF) of stream channel
10	R9-2015-0201	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District RGP 63 Facilities	820100	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	12/9/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.05 acres (2205 square feet) of wetland

Table 3: FY 2015-16 RGP 63 Projects List

April 25, 2016

Project Number	Cert Number	Title	Order Number/Primary Identifier	Applicant	Date Received	Status	Comments	Estimated Impacts
11	R9-2015-0202	Hwy 101 repairs San Elijo lagoon	820120	City of Encinitas	12/10/2015	Active	RGP 63	P:0.03 acres (120 LF) of Ocean/Estuary/Bay
12	R9-2015-0203	Cottonwood Street Emergency Channel Maintenance,	820160	City of San Diego	12/10/2015	Active	RGP 63	1.23 acres (2216 LF) of stream channel
13	R9-2016-0095	State Route 67, Santa Maria Creek Post Mile 35.2	823007	Caltrans	12/10/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.37 acres (200 LF) of stream channel
14	R9-2015-0208	Parkside Avenue Emergency Channel Maintenance,	820215	City of San Diego	12/15/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.61 acres (1201 LF) of stream channel
15	R9--2015-0209	Encina Waste Treatment Plant	820234	Encinitas WWA	12/17/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.5 acres (390 LF) of stream channel
16	R9--2015-0210	MH 101	820241	City of San Diego	12/17/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.004 acres (16 LF) of stream channel
17	R9-2015-0211	Cardiff State Beach	820244	California State Parks	12/17/2015	Active	RGP 63	222 cubic yards of Ocean/Estuary/Bay
18	R9-2015-0212	Chollas Creek Map 71 Emergency Channel Maintenance	820311	City of San Diego	12/18/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.21 acres (800 LF) of stream channel
19	R9-2015-0213	Bayside Park Emergency Shoreline Repair	820336	City of San Diego	12/18/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.7 acres (400 LF) Ocean/Estuary/Bay
20	R9-2015-0214	Hwy 101 repairs San Elijo lagoon	820351	City of Carlsbad	12/23/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.18 acres (270 LF) Ocean/Estuary/Bay

Table 3: FY 2015-16 RGP 63 Projects List

April 25, 2016

Project Number	Cert Number	Title	Order Number/Primary Identifier	Applicant	Date Received	Status	Comments	Estimated Impacts
21	R9-2015-0215	Moonlight Beach Beach lifeguard tower	820379	City of Encinitas	12/24/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.02 acres (100 LF) Ocean/Estuary/Bay
<b>Applications Processed in 2016</b>								
22	R9-2016-0019	Coast Hwy at Los Olas	820753	City of Encinitas	12/30/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.22 acres (480 LF) Ocean/Estuary/Bay
23	R9-2016-0043	Auburn Creek Map 70 Emergency Maintenance	821318	City of San Diego	12/29/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.1 acres (279 LF) of stream channel
24	R9-2016-0020	Coast Hwy at La Costa Ave	820756	City of Encinitas	12/30/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.22 acres (480 LF) Ocean/Estuary/Bay
25	R9-2016-0044	Nestor Creek Channel Map 134 Emergency Maintenance, Washington	821320	City of San Diego	12/31/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.02 acres (65 LF) of stream channel
26	R9-2016-0045	Channel Map 84 Emergency Maintenance,	821330	City of San Diego	12/31/2015	Active	RGP 63	0.51 acres (2505 LF) of stream channel
27	R9-2016-0016	Jamacha Channel Emergency Maintenance	820685	City of San Diego	1/4/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.095 acres (277 LF) of stream channel
28	R9-2016-0014	Smythe Channel Emergency Maintenance	820683	City of San Diego	1/4/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.073 acres (1392 LF) of stream channel
29	R9-2016-0021	Warner Springs Burn Ash	820818	Pacific Hospitality Group	1/7/2016	Active	RGP 63	700 LF of stream channel
30	R9-2016-0046	Pipeline Leak,	821644	Otay Water District	1/11/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.3 acres of riparian zone
31	R9-2016-0025	Metrolink El Nino Storm Scour Protection	820989	Metrolink	1/11/2016	Active	RGP 63	1.0 acre Ocean/Estuary/Bay

Table 3: FY 2015-16 RGP 63 Projects List

April 25, 2016

Project Number	Cert Number	Title	Order Number/Primary Identifier	Applicant	Date Received	Status	Comments	Estimated Impacts
32	R9-2016-0047	Reservoir Drive Channel Emergency Maintenance, Sorrento Valley	821645	City of San Diego	1/12/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.24 Ac (1,212 LF) of stream channel
33	R9-2011-118	Double Track, Place 775780	775780	SANDAG	1/12/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.25 acres (1000 LF) of stream channel
34	R9-2016-0031	Lake Riverside Estates Regional General Permit #63 for Emergency Work Activities	821099	Lake Riverside Estates	1/13/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.20 acres (600 LF) of stream channel
35	R9-2016-0033	Titus Street Emergency Channel Maintenance,	821649	City of San Diego	1/13/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.06 acres (187 LF) of stream channel
36	R9-2016--0024	Friars Rd and Colusa St	820968	City of San Diego	1/14/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.01 acres (48 LF) of stream channel and 0.08 acres (192 LF) of wetland
37	R9-2016-0057	Carroll Canyon Rd	821245	City of San Diego	1/8/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.03 acres (30 LF) of stream channel and 0.008 acres (30 LF) of riparian
38	R9-2016-0062	Kit Carson Park	822015	City of Escondido	1/20/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.017 acres (250 LF) of riparian zone
39	R9-2016-0091	San Onofre Beach Emergency Erosion Repairs	822097	Camp Pendleton	1/28/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.014 acre of Ocean/Estuary/Bay
40	R9-2016-0041	Alvarado Exposed Sewer Main Emergency Project,	821427	City of San Diego	1/29/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.007 acres (21 LF) of stream channel
41	R9-2016-0054	Euclid and Menlo Sewer Break Emergency,	821829	City of San Diego	2/1/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.0008 acres (10 LF) of stream channel

Table 3: FY 2015-16 RGP 63 Projects List

April 25, 2016

Project Number	Cert Number	Title	Order Number/Primary Identifier	Applicant	Date Received	Status	Comments	Estimated Impacts
42	R9-2016-0051	Lexington Canyon Pipe Encasement Emergency Project,	821771	City of San Diego	2/1/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.001 acres (3 LF) of stream channel
43	R9-2016-0061	Alacena West Road Emergency Culvert Repair Project,	821980	Sweetwater Authority	2/3/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.0001 acres (2 LF) of stream channel
44	R9-2016-0052	Washington Creek Canyon Manhole 85 Emergency Project,	821824	City of San Diego	2/3/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.0003 acres (15 LF) of stream channel
45	R9-2016-0055	Upper Paradise Creek Emergency Maintenance,	821837	City of National City	2/4/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.14 acres of wetland
46	R9-2016-0058	Lower Paradise Creek Emergency Maintenance,	821973	City of National City	2/4/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.28 acres of wetland
47	R9-2016-0059	Shawn Canyon Pipe Protection Emergency Project,	821975	City of San Diego	2/8/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.001 acres (10 LF) of stream channel
48	R9-2016-0078	Interstate 5, Location No. 1	822659	Caltrans	2/8/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.001 acres (33 LF) of wetland
49	R9-2016-0079	State Route 67, Location No. 10	822661	Caltrans	2/8/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.001 acres (22 LF) of wetland
50	R9-2016-0081	State Route 67, Location No. 11	822761	Caltrans	2/8/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.001 acres (22LF) of wetland
51	R9-2016-0082	State Route 76, Location No. 16.	822763	Caltrans	2/8/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.001 acres (22 LF) of wetland
52	R9-2016-0077	Caltrans Empire Creek Vegetation Removal	822654	Caltrans	2/18/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.24 acres (366 LF) of stream channel

Table 3: FY 2015-16 RGP 63 Projects List

April 25, 2016

Project Number	Cert Number	Title	Order Number/Primary Identifier	Applicant	Date Received	Status	Comments	Estimated Impacts
53	R9-2016-0098	City of Temecula Regional General Permit # 63 for Emergency Procedures	405264	City of Temecula	2/24/2016	Active	RGP 63	7.1 acres of stream channel
54	R9-2016-0074	Sorrento Valley Reach 2 and 3	822577	City of San Diego	3/2/2016	Active	RGP 63	2.69 acres (2002 LF) of stream channel and 0.11 acres (129 LF) of wetland
55	R9-2016-0084	Auburn Creek at Federal Blvd (Map 77) Emergency Maintenance Project,	822782	City of San Diego	3/3/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.15 acres (887 LF) of stream channel
56	R9-2016-0087	2870 Hotel Circle South Emergency Project,	822852	City of San Diego	3/3/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.07 acres (150 LF) of stream channel
57	R9-2016-0062	Spruce St	822824	City of Escondido	3/10/2016	Active	RGP 63	0.13 acres (297 LF) of stream channel



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
1455 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103-1399

Ms. Felicia Marcus, Board Chair  
State Water Resources Control Board  
P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, CA 95812

Dear Ms. Marcus:

I am writing to you to address a critical need for government agencies in California charged with protection of public safety, infrastructure, and environmental resources. As you know, a significant El Niño Southern Oscillation condition (El Niño) has formed in the Equatorial Pacific. Such conditions have important global weather consequences. In California, they typically cause increased rainfall and destructive flooding. The 1982-83 and 1997-98 El Niño events were the largest of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Current Equatorial Pacific temperatures are as high as the 1997-98 event. The National Weather Service (NWS) predicts the current El Niño has a 95% chance of continuing through the Northern Hemisphere winter and spring 2015-16 and will peak in late fall/early winter. The NWS also predicts there is a 40-60% probability of higher than average rainfall through most of California, with the highest probabilities in the southern part of the state.

My agency is responsible for regulating and permitting activities in or affecting waters of the United States. Our three California district offices are experiencing an early increase in the number of permit applications from public agencies responsible for protecting the public, property, and infrastructure from flood damages. These agencies urgently need to conduct work to prepare for the upcoming rainy season. Corps permit decisions typically take 60-days to complete, primarily because of the time required to complete consultations for endangered species, essential fish habitat, and/or cultural resources. Also, most Corps permits are not valid without a Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification issued by the state, which typically take at least 60-days as well.

Learning from past flood events, Corps regulators collaborated with other agencies to develop efficient tools to expedite permit decisions in emergencies. One critical tool is a Regional General Permit (RGP) each of our California districts developed to quickly permit activities in emergency situations. These RGPs define emergencies in terms of clear, sudden, unexpected, and imminent threats to life, health, property, or public services demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate such threats.

The combination of the magnitude of the current El Niño condition, the scale of the NWS precipitation predictions, the amount of flood season preparatory work that is necessary, and the limited time left to conduct that work, in aggregate, meets the criteria for immediate use of our RGPs for emergency situations. The precipitation predictions, combined with California's drought and fire compromised watersheds create clear flooding and debris flow risks to life, health, property, infrastructure and essential public services. Normal permitting requires work outside spring and summer months for environmental reasons. Limiting work to fall and winter, combined with the amount of needed El Niño preparation work, establishes an urgent and imminent need to act before the heaviest rains predicted for late fall. The strength and persistence of the current El Niño was unexpected. Failure to prepare immediately, in light of improved predictions and damage caused by the prior strong El Niño's would be unacceptable.

It is necessary and appropriate to initiate use of our RGPs for emergency situations immediately. Prior to issuing RGP authorizations, Corps regulators will coordinate with the resource agencies to request input to minimize environmental effects. We value your agency's input and hope your staff can respond quickly. Turnaround time for such input will vary depending on the relative situational urgency.

RGPs cannot be used for activities causing more than minimal impacts. RGP authorizations will not be issued for requests involving larger activities with more than minimal effects. Such requests would undergo an expedited individual permit process followed, after-the-fact, by a more thorough process involving public notice, agency input and environmental review.

I look forward to our continued collaboration as we deal with this complex weather pattern. If you or your staff has any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Wade L. Eakle, my Regulatory Program Manager, at (415) 503-6577.

**BUILDING STRONG *and Taking Care of People!***

Sincerely,



R. Mark Toy  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army  
Commanding

**Enforcement Actions for February and March 2016**

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Entity/ Facility/ Location</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Requirements/ Order Violated</b>
<b>02/12/2016</b>	Request for Technical Reports pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 (Investigative Order)	Carolyn Stein, Palomar Cleaners, Lemon Grove	Directive to furnish technical reports to evaluate potential vapor risk from unauthorized discharge to soil and groundwater from the Palomar Cleaners facility.	Water Code Section 13267 and 13304
<b>03/02/2016</b>	Investigative Order	Laguna Presbyterian Church, Laguna Beach	Directive for Supplemental Site Investigation Work Plan and Report of Results in order to evaluate the extent of wastes discharged to the soil, groundwater, and soil vapor by the former Live Wire Cleaners facility.	Water Code Section 13267 and 13304
<b>03/17/2016</b>	Investigative Order No. R9-2016-0069	Style Cleaners, Santee	Directive to evaluate the extent of wastes discharged to the soil, groundwater, and soil vapor by the Style Cleaners facility.	Water Code Section 13267 and 13304
<b>02/10/2016</b>	<a href="#">Notice of Violation No. R9-2016-0049 and Investigative Order</a>	City of San Diego Wastewater Collection Division, San Diego	Unauthorized discharge of sewage into Tecolote Creek, a tributary to Mission Bay.	Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) for Sanitary Sewer Systems Order No. 2006-003-DWQ and Regional General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005

**Enforcement Actions for February and March 2016**

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Entity/ Facility/ Location</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Requirements/ Order Violated</b>
<b>03/01/2016</b>	<a href="#">Notice of Violation Order No. R9-2016-0070</a> and <a href="#">Investigative Order</a>	CalAtlantic Homes, Black Mountain Ranch Disposal Site, San Diego	Unauthorized discharge of waste, and failure to submit a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) prior to discharge of waste to land.	Basin Plan, Prohibition No. 1, Water Code sections 13260 and 13264
<b>02/10/2016</b>	<a href="#">Notice of Violation No. R9-2016-0030</a>	Riverside County Waste Management Department, Anza Sanitary Landfill	Failure to provide adequate surface drainage, implement effective erosion and sediment Best Management Practices (BMPs), provide adequate maintenance and monitoring, and comply with effluent limitations.	WDR Order No. R9-2005-0183  National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2014-0057-DWQ
<b>02/12/2016</b>	Notice of Violation No. R9-2016-0060	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project	Inadequate implementation of BMPs resulting in unauthorized discharge of sediment.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
<b>2/17/2016</b>	Notice of Violation No. R9-2016-0067	Otay Landfill Inc., Chula Vista	Deficient Implementation of BMPs.	NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2014-0057-DWQ
<b>02/24/2016</b>	Notice of Violation No. R9-2016-0065	Murrieta Education Center, LLC, Murrieta	Revocation of Water Quality Certification based on failure to comply with certification requirements.	Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 09C-57



**Enforcement Actions for February and March 2016**

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Entity/ Facility/ Location</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Requirements/ Order Violated</b>
<b>03/01/2016</b>	<a href="#">Notice of Violation Order No. R9-2016-0060</a>	US Army Corps of Engineers and Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Murrieta Creek Project Phase II, Riverside	Failure to submit monitoring reports and implement appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent discharge of pollutants.	Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certification 03C-046
<b>03/02/2016</b>	<a href="#">Notice of Violation Order No. R9-2016-0066</a>	LS Terracina, LLC, Terracina Project, Riverside	Failure to implement appropriate BMPs, minimize project impact, and comply with general conditions of the Water Quality Certification.	Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certification R9-2012-0008

**Enforcement Actions for February and March 2016**

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Entity/ Facility/ Location</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Requirements/ Order Violated</b>
<b>03/11/2016</b>	<a href="#">Notice of Violation Order No. R9-2016-0075</a>	4030 Goldfinch Investments LLC, ResQue Ranch, San Diego	Unauthorized discharge of fill material into waters of the State, and failure to submit a ROWD prior to discharge of waste.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ; Water Code Section 13260 and Basin Plan Prohibitions 1, 3, and 14
<b>03/18/2016</b>	<a href="#">Notice of Violation Order No. R9-2016-0034</a>	CA Department of Transportation District 11, Buckman Springs Rest Area	Failure to conduct monitoring and submit annual monitoring reports for the 2012, 2013, and 2014 and violation of Basin Plan Prohibition 1.	Investigative Order No. R9-2009-0105 and WDR Order No. R9-2009-0105
<b>02/10/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Casey Development Inc., Parkview, San Diego	Deficient implementation of BMPs.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>02/19/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Napoleon Zervas, Single Family Residence, Valley Center	Failure to enroll for coverage in NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>02/24/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Grossmont Union High School District, Grossmont High School Increment 1, El Cajon	Deficient implementation of required BMPs and failure to have Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) available for inspection review.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ

**Enforcement Actions for February and March 2016**

<b>02/25/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Airworld Gillespie Field, El Cajon	Deficient implementation of required BMPs and failure to have SWPPP available for inspection review.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>02/29/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Charles Watson Single Family Residence, Ramona	Failure to have SWPPP available for inspection review.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>03/02/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Grossmont Union High School District, San Diego	Deficient implementation of BMPs.	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>03/07/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	MK Paseo Village, LLC, Ramona	Failure to control discharge from vehicle washing, deficient implementation of, BMPs, and failure to have Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) available on-site.	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>03/08/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	A-1 Self Storage, Nestor	Unauthorized discharge of sediment, deficient implementation BMPs, and failure to have SWPPP available on-site.	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>03/08/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego Gas & Electric, Ramona Solar Energy Project	Deficient implementation of BMPs and failure to have SWPPP available on-site for review.	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ

**Enforcement Actions for February and March 2016**

<b>03/09/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Mr. Jon Anderson, Firework Event Location, USS Midway, San Diego Bay	Failure to pay annual fees for the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years.	NPDES General Permit Order No. R9-2011-0022
<b>03/10/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	SOCWA-Aliso Creek Ocean Outfall	Improper reporting of minimum levels and failure to include a summary of facility spills in the monthly self-monitoring report.	NPDES Wastewater Order No. R9-2012-0013
<b>03/10/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	888 Johnson El Cajon, LLC, at Fletcher Parkway and Johnson Ave.	Deficient implementation of BMPs and failure to have SWPPP available on-site.	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
<b>3/14/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	County of San Diego and Cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, and Vista; Carlsbad Watershed	Rejection of the Carlsbad Watershed Water Quality Improvement Plan on the basis that it fails to meet the minimum requirements of Provisions B and D of Order No. R9-2013-0001, as amended.	NPDES Municipal Permit Order No. R9-2013-0001
<b>03/16/2016</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Lennar Homes of California, Inc, Chula Vista	Deficient implementation of BMPs.	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ



Table 1: January 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered* (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
El Toro Water District	El Toro Water District R9 CS	20	0	0	0%	0%	1*	6.0	118.0	50,180
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	200	0	200	0%	100%		10.7	370.0	142,000
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	50	50	0	100%	0%		0.0	155.0	58,244
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	200	0	200	0%	100%		9.0	86.0	18,000
		550	0	550	0%	100%				
Oceanside City	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside Outfall CS	3,600	0	0	0%	0%	2*	35.6	439.7	169,527
Rancho California Water District	Santa Rosa WRF-Recycled Wtr CS	450	20	430	4%	96%		4.0	68.0	14,487
		2,090	1,600	0	77%	0%	3*			
		250	0	0	0%	0%	4*			
		200	0	0	0%	0%	5*			
		160	160	0	100%	0%				
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	6,750,734	188,640	6,750,734	3%	100%	6*	145.0	3,002.0	2,186,810
		700	700	0	100%	0%				
		54	54	0	100%	0%				
		1,210	1,210	0	100%	0%				
		90	0	0	0%	0%	7*			
San Diego County Dept of Public Works	County of San Diego CS	540	0	0	0%	0%	8*	10.0	408.0	151,500
		30	0	0	0%	0%	9*			
Santa Margarita Water District	Santa Margarita Water District CS	100	75	0	75%	0%	10*	12.0	607.0	155,000
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	290	0	0	0%	0%	11*	3.0	138.0	42,000
Vallecitos Water District	Meadowlark CS	305	305	0	100%	0%		6.4	257.3	97,481
	Totals for Public Spills	6,761,823	192,814	6,752,114						
	Totals for Federal Spills	0	0	0						

Table 1: January 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

\*Total Recovered plus Total Reaching Surface Waters does not always equal Total Volume for one or more of the following reasons: 1) a portion of the spill may have been to land and not recovered, 2) a portion of the spill may have been to a drainage channel and recovered (all of the volume discharged to a drainage channel whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters), and/or 3) a portion of the spill may have been discharged directly to surface waters and recovered (all of the volume discharged directly to surface waters whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters).

- 1\* All 20 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 2\* All 3,600 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 3\* 2,090 gallons were discharged to land. 1,600 gallons were recovered, and 490 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 4\* All 250 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 5\* All 200 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 6\* A Notice of Violation (NOV) and an Investigative Order (IO) were issued to the City of San Diego on February 10, 2016 for this SSO.
- 7\* All 90 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 8\* All 540 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 9\* All 30 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 10\* 100 gallons were discharged to land. 75 gallons were recovered, and 25 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.
- 11\* All 290 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 2: January 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered*	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters (%)	Additional Details	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	Waters*					
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	100	100	0	100%	0%		102,211	16,675
		5	5	0	100%	0%			
		20	20	0	100%	0%			
		20	20	0	100%	0%			
		20	20	0	100%	0%			
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	180	180	0	100%	0%		26,324	10,909
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	4	4	0	100%	0%		58,244	13,000
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	10	10	0	100%	0%		165,000	50,200
National City	City Of National City CS	50	50	0	100%	0%		58,967	8,000
		50	50	0	100%	0%			
		100	100	0	100%	0%			
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	23	23	0	100%	0%		68,902	15,097
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District	Rancho Santa Fe San Dist Plant CS	300	300	0	100%	0%		3,550	1,645
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	81	81	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237
		37	37	0	100%	0%			
		336	285	51	85%	15%			
Totals		1,336	1,285	51					

Table 3: February 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume* (Gallons)	Total Recovered* (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	50	50	0	100%	0%		4.5	282.0	69,420
Elisnore Valley Municipal Water Dist	EVMWD Regional Plant CS	275	0	20	0%	7%	1*	26.4	329.0	55,980
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	6,790	6,790	0	100%	0%		10.7	370.0	142,000
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	30	25	30	83%	100%	2*	4.6	76.8	23,000
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	25	25	0	100%	0%		0.0	155.0	58,244
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	200	200	0	100%	0%		9.0	86.0	18,000
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	3,300	3,300	0	100%	0%				
National City	City Of National City CS	800	800	0	100%	0%		1.0	105.0	58,967
San Clemente City	City of San Clemente CS	126	126	126	100%	100%	3*	3.7	174.6	67,373
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	415	0	0	0%	0%	4*	145.0	3,002.0	2,186,810
		120	120	0	100%	0%				
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	200	6	0	3%	0%		35.0	122.0	85,000
		200	0	200	0%	100%				
	Totals for Public Spills	12,131	11,436	176						
	Totals for Federal Spills	400	6	200						

\*Total Recovered plus Total Reaching Surface Waters does not always equal Total Volume for one or more of the following reasons: 1) a portion of the spill may have been to land and not recovered, 2) a portion of the spill may have been to a drainage channel and recovered (all of the volume discharged to a drainage channel whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters), and/or 3) a portion of the spill may have been discharged directly to surface waters and recovered (all of the volume discharged directly to surface waters whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters).

1\* 275 gallons were discharged to land. 20 gallons reached surface water, and 255 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2\* All 30 gallons were discharged to surface water and 25 gallons were recovered.

3\* All 126 gallons were discharged to surface water and all 126 gallons were recovered.

4\* All 415 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

5\* 200 gallons were discharged to land. 6 gallons were recovered, and 194 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 4: February 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered*	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(%)	(%)			
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	200	200	0	100%	0%		256,780	49,532
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	1,200	1,000	200	83%	17%		142,000	53,848
		10	10	0	100%	0%			
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	30	5	25	17%	83%		23,000	4,682
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	15	15	0	100%	0%		58,244	13,000
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	2,250	185	2,065	8%	92%		60,000	20,639
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	184	184	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	75	75	0	100%	0%		42,000	14,762
		33	0	0	0%	0%	1*		
Totals		3,997	1,674	2,290					

\*Total Recovered plus Total Reaching Surface Waters does not always equal Total Volume for one or more of the following reasons: 1) a portion of the spill may have been to land and not recovered, 2) a portion of the spill may have been to a drainage channel and recovered (all of the volume discharged to a drainage channel whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters), and/or 3) a portion of the spill may have been discharged directly to surface waters and recovered (all of the volume discharged directly to surface waters whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters).

1\* All 33 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 5: January 2016 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Location	Start Date	Volume Gallons	Cause
Dry Weather Transboundary Flow for January 2016			
Tijuana River	1/16/16	6,620,000	A potable water line break on January 16, that occurred upstream of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, caused high flow in the Tijuana River, exceeding the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/17/16	8,450,000	A potable water line break on January 17, that occurred upstream of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, caused high flow in the Tijuana River, exceeding the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/19/16	2,080,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/20/16	2,090,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/21/16	1,600,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/23/16	720,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/23/16	2,170,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/24/16	1,440,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/25/16	940,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Tijuana River	1/26/16	480,000	The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Stewart's Drain	1/28/16	2,200	Excessive transboundary flow crossed the border into U.S. at Stewart's Drain and exceeded the capacity of the canyon collector at Stewart's Drain.
Tijuana River	1/29/16	690,000	An SSO upstream of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA caused high flow in the Tijuana River, exceeding the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Total dry weather transboundary flow for January 2016		27,282,200	
Wet Weather Transboundary Flow for January 2016			
Tijuana River	1/4/16	volume not reported	Operations at Pump Station CILA were suspended on January 4, due to runoff in the Tijuana Watershed. Operations resumed at Pump Station CILA on January 16.
Tijuana River	1/31/16	volume not reported	Operations at Pump Station CILA were suspended on January 31, due to runoff in the Tijuana Watershed. Operations resumed at Pump Station CILA on February 11.
Total wet weather transboundary flow for January 2016		volumes not reported	

Table 6 February 2016 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Location	Start Date	Volume	Cause
Tijuana River	2/12/16	Gallons 370,000	Dry Weather Transboundary Flow for January 2016 The flow in the Tijuana River exceeded the capacity of the River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA, located in Tijuana, Mexico.
Total dry weather transboundary flow for February 2016		370,000	
Total wet weather transboundary flow for February 2016		none reported	Wet Weather Transboundary Flow for February 2016